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HRONICLE.

VOL. XI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861.

No. 36.

ELLEN; OR, THE ORCHARD-MAN'S supply of sweets with the little orphans, she re- by their husbands; and some were now glad to Noonan. It surely speaks nobleness of mind to women about were coming and making much of DAUGHTER. (From the Lamp.) (Continued.)

While Billy was in hearing, Mrs. Buckley dared not say a word; but when he was gone she began-

"Ah! God will have it in store for you, my boy; mark my words for it He will; and you'll have the reward that all undutiful children have, sooner or later.'

"Tis no wonder if he was undutitul,' said Sonhy, "when you're always fault-finding with father before him.'

"Do you dare say that to my face, you impudent hussey? I was well in my way of making fine ladies of ye May Sunday; but I don't blame ye, 'tis all your good father's doing; he won't correct ye, only encourages ye to give me insolence; you deserve to have me knock your head against the wall,' said Mrs. Buckley, contenting herself, however, with giving Sophy's hair a smart pull, and sending her crying to the bedroom. A neighboring teapot being forthcoming, Mrs. Buckley buttered her hot bun, for such she would have every morning it was possible, and what with comments on Charley Noonan's death, and Mrs. Noonan's not having a wake, and Norry Cahil's impudence, and the undutiful conduct of her children, and the unreasonableness of her husband, she was not silent during her preparations. When the first saucer of tea was sipped she got into a more amiable mood, and desired her daughter Jane to coax Sophy out; but Sophy would not be coaxed; and then some of the best of the breakfast was sent into her with word not to be stubborn, not to be breaking her poor mother's heart. This done, Mrs. Buckley and her other children breakfasted and gossipped, nor was subject wanting. Mrs. Buckley told all the news she had heard or pryed out in her candlelighting rounds, and Sophy related all she had gathered at the well, where she had spent a precious morning hour listening to all the idle talk that went on there concerning every one, great or humble, in the vicinity.

It was all well, or seemingly so, until Billy returned.

"Well, was he very mad? He didn't eat much,' said Mrs. Buckley, examining the basket. Mirs. Buckley's sons seldom spoke without using the holy name of God; indeed, such profaneness

and wickedness was babitual in the family. "He was cool enough,' said the boy; "he told me to tell you, that if you didn't care for his comforts, he'd care for himself; that he was after taking a pot of porter and a glass before I went, and that it was not the only one he'd take

to-day.' "Wisha, wisha, God help me! he'll be on the reel now for the next week,' said Mrs. Buckley. And her words were verified, for that week he did not give one whole day to work. The intemperance of one day had to be slept off on the next, and so it went on; Mrs. Buckley, on her part, spending her time in idle complaints among the neighbors, some of whom sympathised with her when present, but very few of the welldisposed really pitied her; and yet she was truly an object of compassion-only to think what she was, and what she might have been; the responsibility that was hers, and her sad neglect of her duties. Her husband was a carpenter, and a very clever tradesman, earning on an average thirty shillings a week; moreover, he was of an easy and good-natured disposition, and if he had possessed the blessing of a sensible good wife, he would have borne a very fair character, and have been very independent in his way. Naturally he had no taste for the alehouse, but the discomfort of his home was so great, and the neglect of his comforts becoming every day of more frequent recurrence, he madly sought relief in its stimulants, and was in fair way of becoming a habitual drunkard.

As to Mrs. Buckley, she had no very glaring vice; at least none that would keep her without the pale of intercourse with her neighbors. In one sense, her moral character was without blemish; and though fond of feasting, she was not a drunkard. Nevertheless, her example was not the less dangerous or disedifying, for she was a neglectful wife and mother, and an idle, extravagant, gossiper. She was a scandal-talker, she blasphemed in a passion, and habitually profaned the name of God; and she was all this to the scandal of four unfortunate beings whom she had brought into the world, and whose prospects of carthly enjoyment she was as surely destroying as she was their right to a happy eternity. And she might have so different, so rich in making a right use of God's blessings; but she seldom or never thought of Him, though His holy name was often on her unrighteous lips.

Mr. Buckley spent that week drinking, and his wife in running hither and thither, borrowing and taking on credit those necessaries and luxuries which his regular work at other times in-

Mannix coming out, after having spoken a few induced Mrs. Noonan to partake of a cup; the latter wanted to take it to Willie, he was so him one herself; and as she saw the refreshment she would have been the happiest of beings at and industry of those who labor under His blessthat moment, were it not for the recollection of ling, which blessing they have earned by the enher broken promise. Poor Mrs. Noonan, how much she needed that cup of strong tea; but what a strange effect it had on her; it was scarcely taken when she fainted—fainted from towards her that operated on her neighbors in sheer weakness; it was many months since she had taken anything so good; scarcely, indeed, had she allowed herself sufficient nourishment to keep up her strength, for she could not bear to see her sick husband want for any comfort; and at that time there was no Mercy institution in the city, the pious sisters of which would have brought him those little luxuries, so grateful and necessary to the consumptive patient. Norry's good heart 'bled for Mrs. Noonan,' as she would express it herself. She felt she almost owed her life to her care, for Mrs. Noonan had attended her in a bad fever, when the whole world seemed to have forgotten her, and had been a kind friend in many dilemmas, Norry thought she could never do too much for her, and yet how little was in her power to do. She felt very remorseful that she could not afford to devote a few days entirely to comfort and assist Mrs. Noonan, and care for her sick boy, who was very ill, and feverish; but it was another effect of her thoughtless imprudence and want of forethought in providing for the rainy day. She must not now remain from work: her doing so would only make matters worse; if it allowed her to be use in one way, it would prevent her being of assistance in another. So, having settled a pillow on the little table near the corpse, and made Mrs. Noonar place her weary head thereon; and having left a drink by Willie, she had to go, glad to snatch a few moments at intervals to see how they were getting on.

Mrs. Noonan spent a lonesome, anxious day; lonesome for her husband, and aneasy about her little boy. Not many of the neighbors called and such as did, made very cold, commonplace inquiries. Mrs. Noonan was not nopular in the parish; some called her mean, some 'stand-off,' some selfish, and some said they did not know what to make of her. As to the first charge, the only proof they could adduce was, that she never joined in giving a feast or a tea-drinking, that she was very provident and careful in trifles; that she took in fine things to make up, on her own account, at a time when her husband was earning more than they spent, and though he said fifty times that he did not wish her to be distressing herself, that she had enough to do minding the house and children. But Mrs. Noonan, by her good management, had the time to spare, and she thought it was much better to be profitably employed, than to be idle, and so she was mean. The only foundation for the second charge was, that Mrs. Noonan was not at all fond of going into a neighbor's house for the purpose of having a talk, nor of encouraging them to idle their time in hers. When her husband was in health, and their circumstances good, she might easily have found time to indulge such propensity, but she preferred spending it in keeping her house and every thing in it scrupulously neat, and her husband and children's clothes tidy, and well mended; in fact, in taking such good care of her own family, that she had no time to interfere with the affairs of others, or talk over them.-She was never seen of a Sunday or week-day leaning on her arms over the balf-door, watching the passers by. Mrs. Buckley had been often heard to say, 'that she would not be bothered telling that woman anything; that she surpassed her entirely; that if you were telling her the most extraordinary things that ever came to pass, that she would not take her hands out of the washing-tub to listen to you, but go on scrubbing away, and drowning your voice, so as you couldn't hear yourself speak.' Such seeming indifference to the concerns of others no doubt left Mrs. Noonan open to the third chargeselfishness. It must be so, for many of her neighbors had experienced that selfishness, in a strict sense, could not possibly be laid to Mrs. Noonan's charge. Many knew well that where there was a sick person in a house that Mrs. Noonan could find time to make inquiries, and assist an inexperienced mother or daughter to make a syrup or drink, and give a little pecuniary aid, too, if it was much needed; that it was, perchance, that made some say they did not know what to make of her. No; Mrs.

paired to Mrs. Noonan's. She met Richard say that, as great a pattern as she was, she had be more sensible of kindness than alive to injunot the more luck. Foolish reasoners; they blunt words of kindness to the widow, and put- had to learn that though the Lord, for His own ting half-a-crown into Willie's hand. Norry wise though mysterious ends, chooses to try was not long in preparing a fine not of tea; she those He loves-to appoint a season of probation and tribulations to them, yet that their misfortunes are of a widely different nature from badly, but Norry would not allow her, but took the punishment He inflicts on those who fear Him not, nor keep His law; and that though that cup of nice hot tea was to the poor sick the just man may suffer for a time, yet very rare boy, and saw it bring back the life-blood to the are the instances where the Lord does not relivid cheeks of the worn-out, exhausted mother, ward, even in an earthly way, the perseverance deavor faithfully to obey His holy precepts.

But though Mrs. Noonan was no favorite, yet it was not the ordinary nature of their feelings causing them to withhold their sympathy from her in her present bereavement; people can forgive easily those whom they consider subjects for pity, rather than envy, and Mrs. Noonan's transgressions were really so undefined in character, that they might have been wholly forgotten in her present position, but for the feeling that was got up against her by her unamiable neighbor. Mrs. Buckley, practised gossiper as she was, had the knack of coloring circumstances which might deceive the most unprejudiced ;and, unfortunately, she did not hesitate at falsehood when it suited her purpose. That she would not have a public wake for such a good, unexceptionable husband, was crime dark enough in their eyes; but when they were told that it was all a sham her wanting money—that it was very convenient for her to turn every thing into ready cash to cheat her creditors; and that she would have got a parish coffin, only that she, Mrs. Buckley, threatened to make a show of her if she did so, then the exclamations against her knew no restraint; all agreed in Mrs. Buckley's resolve to 'let her brew as she baked,' not to sit an hour at the wake, nor to attend the fu-

Though Mrs. Noonan's affliction was too deep to admit of being much increased by the slights of her neighbors, yet she felt not a little their neglect and unkindness. The first night of the wake Norry Cabil and herself were almost alone with the corpse. Richard Mannix came in at midnight, and asked if his wife was gone home. Norry replied that she had not been there at all

come down here, said he, and I'd have come looks for such signs as these times, and if they myself, but there was no one to look after the come it will bless them and will be sootlied. child, and I gave her the preference of coming. I was a wise man, though, to believe her. I suppose she is coshering in some of her haunts; down her bed to Mrs. Noonan's. The latter but this is no place for such talk,' continued Richard Mannix, as he sat down.

wife ran in, looking flushed and excited, and very much confused when she saw her husband, tho' she did try to put a bold tace on it. He looked for him, she was so weak, and she was obliged, at her and left the room, heaving a deep sigh as however unwillingly, to yield to Norry's entrea-

he went. "I'll be murdered,' said she, when he was ey stopped me, and she's such a good poor soul, could not deny her, and I should go in, and there's always such pleasant company there one forgets the time, and there she kept me ever since.' And Mrs. Mannix talked so loud and so much, and so little in keeping with the awful scene before her, that Mrs. Noonan would have been very glad it she had gone away; but Mrs. Mannix expressed her intention to stay there till morning. However, seeing no refreshment coming but a cup of tea, and tired of talking, it being almost entirely on her side, she consented, much to Mrs. Noonan's relief, to lie down in the kitchen, Norry having brought down her own bed when it was duck, hoping to induce Mrs. Noonan to stretch. For three nights poor Charles Noonan's remains were waked, Richard Manmx and one or two of the neighbors whom he could influence sharing the lonesome watch. As the day of interment drew near, Mrs. Noonan began to feel more bitterly the desertion of her neighbors. Her husband's clothes had been disposed of, and a strong, and handsome coffin obtained; but how was it to be borne to the grave? She had calculated that some of Charley's friends, by whom he was greatly liked, would have offered to perform this last sad act of friendship towards him; but none of them came forward, but I tremble to think of putting myself in the most thrown.' and they kept so much aloof that Mrs. Noonan | way of it at all, at all. Sit down there, Norry, could not find courage to make the request .- and I will tell you what came under my own ob- deserts them, he'll be considered a great brute; The utmost exertions she could make would not servation of the ruin and sorrow it brought. It and sure the mother is worse that lets them grow enable her to hire a hearse. However, the made a great impression on me, seeing that I up in vice and idle habits, while they are young evening before the interment, just as she had de- was almost an eye-witness of it myself. When and could be checked. Of course 'tis a great cided with Norry that the latter should go out I was a slip of a girl I was stopping with a rela- matter too to have the father give good example, and hire a donkey and cart for the purpose, tion of my father's in the country, and she had and to have him a good husband; for many chil-Richard Mannix came in, and said some of the a cousin, a very comfortable rich farmer liv- dren are brought to disregard the advice of a neighbors would like to know at what hour in the ing close by. He died, and left one son, with good mother when they see her hadly treated by morning the burial would be, as they intended to plenty of means and a fine farm. Well, the their father; still they most always depend on

ries. Mrs. Noonan was so affected that she could scarcly sob out her grateful thanks for the tardy kindness. Norry Cabill thought it must be Richard Mannix that prevailed with them ;but it was not so: it was when they saw the really handsome coffin Mrs. Noonan had procured they began to think that she was not quite so bad as it was said. At all events, they became remorseful of revenging on poor Charles the faults attributed to his widow.

Well, the morning came—the sweet, dewy May morning-the sun had not risen, and it was pleasanter his bright beams were not there to mock the mourning in that little home. The hour had come, the dreaded hour, to Nelly, that she would hear the agonizing sound of the heavy hammer beating in those cruel nails that would close for ever from her sight the face of him whom she had loved so tenderly and so well.— She had anticipated from the hour he died those heartrending moments. Every stroke went like a thorn through every pulse of her heart, and her only consolation then was to think of the nails that pierced the tender hands of her dear Saviour, and to unite her sufferings to His .-Quietly, and without any loud wailing, she followed the remains to their resting-place. She enjoyed the privilege of her class, to see the last rite pain to the departed. It was a lonesome little funeral, only attended by the coffinbearers and their relievers-no women but the widow and Norry. Ah, women are harder to be disabused, or at least to acknowledge being disabused of false impressions than men, especially when it is one of their own sex that is under condemnation: in waywardness rather than in wisdom, they are tenacious of first impressions. But if Charles Noonan's funeral was poor in array, it was rich in the sincerity of feeling of those who attended: If there was no thrilling wail, there was no jesting, or thoughtless laughter. All was Christian-like, decent, and solemn; and when the burnal service was over, no man there, though anxious to pay the widow any compliment in his power, would venture to invite ber to an ale-house to be treated. They knew such a proposal would be the greatest af-Noonan raised her eyes to Heaven and thanked | Ch, no, Norry, but making it much worse,

Norry Cabill, as we have seen, had brought was very glad when she offered to share it with her for some time. Willie was in a slow, but He had been there about two hours when his not dangerous fever. He had never asked, poor boy, about his father. He understood it all .-His mother was now very badly able to care ties on their return from the funeral, to go to bed and take one day's rest. Norry was unregone; as I was coming down here Sophy Buck- mitting in her attendance, and the more so as she

saw how dependent they were on her endeavors. When night came Norry thought the best drink she could give Mrs. Noonan to make her sleep would be a glass of mulled porter. She had steadily refused taking anything of the kind since her husband's death; but Norry resolved she should not have her way this time, she was so frightfully weak and low. The porter was prepared accordingly, but though Norry knelt and entreated, she could not succeed in inducing Mrs. Noonan to taste the porter.

"Only taste it just to please me, and see how nice it is, and one would think it was poison I brought you,' said Norry.

"Oh, it is very nice-too nice; but I have a horror of it, Norry; and as to poison, 'tis that, if we would only have it.' and no mistake, to many. Oh, I have an awful "Yes, Norry, we all ge horror of anything in the shape of drink, Norry.'

"To be sure you have, of taking too much of it; but when one is low, and in want of it, sure "No, Norry, if one could make certain that brought me up well?"

they'd be able to stop when they ought.'
"You need not dread that, anyhow, Mrs. blessing on earth for poor bodies to have good

Noonan was not a savorite; some even disliked take poor Charley's remains on their shoulders. widow, a young, hearty woman, was in great the mother.' To return to Norry Cabill. Having lest a her, because she was made a reproach to them This unexpected intelligence quite overcame Mrs. grief, and fretting after him, and all the old that Norry did not ask

her. Take notice that before this time she was as sober a woman as there was in the parish, and was never known to take anything that would affect her, no more than you or I. Well, out of good nature, to be sure, though it was the bad nature for her, they used to make her take a strong glass of punch or a pot of porter at night, and when she'd be in low spirits, ' to comfort her poor heart,' as they'd say, and sure enough she found it comfort her, and she stuck to it, and before long she found that she had no comfort without it. In a little time she came to be the talk of the parish. Her son was a growing-up boy at the time, and to be sure, when his mother was constantly out of her senses with drink, she could not look after him properly, and so he fell into bad company, and if she was inclined to check him, 'tis only natural to think that he would not take much notice of the advice of such a mother. Well, the farm soon got into arrear, and everything went wrong. She was plundered when she was drunk, and of course her son did not look after anything more than herself, but became in time a night-walker and a drunkard. To finish my story, he joined the White Boys, and was taken up for being concerned in a murder. I saw him myself going by hand-cuffed, and cursing his unfortunate mother. He was as handsome a young man as you'd see in a day's walk, and all the people had great pity for his father's son, for he had been a very honest, well-conducted man, and was of a very decent family. Well, the infortunate boy was found guilty and hung, and the priest made him say he forgave his mother, and pray God to forgive her. The only day for years that she was seen sober was the day she was looking at him hanging; but she comforted herself that night again with the whiskey, and in a few weeks she was begging from door to door, and no one gave her an alms with a good grace : and in some time she was missed from the neighborhood, and in a little while again her body was found in a bog-hole, and every one said it must have been drunk she was when she crossed the bog and fell in. The remembrance of that woman and her son never left my heart since, and tis no wonder, Norry, that I should have a front they could offer her. Mrs. Noonan and horror of comforting myself with the likes .-Norry remained after the rest had departed, and There are examples as bad as that before us as they knelt and wept over the grave, a soft every day, and many of them coming from the summer shower fell on the green turf. Mrs. same cause, drowning their sorrow, as they say. "She left home at nine o'clock purposely to God. It may be superstition, but the sad heart | dainning their souls. Poor Charley used to sav there was not a worse evil spirit in hell than a drunken woman, and sometimes of a Sunday when I'd bring him a drink of porter, seeing in was necessary for him to take it, as he was never strong in hunself, when he'd be pressing me to join him, 'Charley,' I'd say, 'take care, would you like to see me get fond of it? "I'was enough, I promise you; 't would stop his mouth at once.

"Sure, Mrs. Noonan, dear, 'tis myself that would be far from asking you to take it if I thought any harm would come out of it.'

'I know that well, Norry; that it is all good nature for me; but you see them people, too, maybe, little thought the harm they were doing the widow that I told you about, though not like you, Norry, there are people who have had habits themselves, and they don't care how they bring others into them, doing the devil's work for him, as I heard a clergyman say in his sermon once.

"Well, Mrs. Noonan, dear, if it isn't you has cured me of ever pressing drink on any one again to comfort them. Sure there's truth and grace in every word that comes from you.'

Oh, Norry, if there is any good in me at all, thank God for it; only for His grace what would we be?'

"True, for you, Mrs. Noonan; but see how some won't take the grace that Lle'd give us all,

"Yes, Norry, we all get sufficient grace to do what is right, if we profit by it: but there are blessings. I think, that the Lord gives to some above others. What did I deserve from Him there can be no harm in taking it, Mrs. Noonan.' that He gave me sober, good parents, that

parents, 'specially a good mother: 'tis the fa-"But I do dread it, Norry, though I have my confidence in God that He will save me from it; the mother the care of bringing them up right is

"Yes, Norry, if a father starves his family or

replaced by a bowl of nice sweet whey.

CHAPTER IV.

When Norry returned from the laundry in the evening, Mrs. Noonan had good news for her .-She showed her two pounds which Richard Mannix had lent her to set up with, and she and Norry were consulting pleasantly for the rest of the evening on the best plan for setting afloat some little industry. Whatever was agreed upon it matters not now to tell, for a circumstance which occurred on the following day totally overthrew the arrangements, and left Mrs Noonan as destitute and uncertain as before. She was sitting by her boy's bedside the next evening, expecting Norry, and wondering what kept her so late, when she heard some person in the room without, and, on going there, found the woman with whom Norry lodged.

"Is Norry here?' said she.

Mrs. Noonan told her she had not yet come. "I wanted to hear all about this nice business they had at the well this evening, said Mrs. Barry.

"What business?' said Mrs. Noonan.

"Oh, is that all you know about it?' said Mrs. Barry. "There was as great a scolding match as was ever heard in the parish at the well this evening; poor Norry got plenty of it, by all accounts.

"Oh, Norry, oh, dear! What had she to do with it?' said Mrs. Noonan.

"Nothing as I know; only her good nature that did not like to hear one she had a regard for torn to pieces.'

"That's me, I suppose,' said Mrs. Noonan .-"Oh, I'm sorry poor Norry minded them. 'Tis worse for themselves if they can't let alone a poor neighbor with the trouble on her.'

" It was, then, about you it began, and Norry took your part, it seems, and I'm sure told only the honest truth; but, no matter for that: Sophy Buckley's cousin, that lives with quality above there, flew at her, and brought up to her how she had pledged her May Sunday gown; and then Norry, to be sure, told her a little of her mind; and it came to all but blows between them, as I can understand.

"Oh, dear, oh dear! oh, dear!' said Mrs. Noonan. 'But is it true, I wonder, that Norry pledged her gown?

"Wisha, I believe it is; for Norry did not deny it any how, they tell me.?

Mr. Noonan was greatly shocked and troubled; she remembered Norry's solemn promise, and she suspected it was even to assist her that it was broken. A call from her sick boy now prevented her hearing any more from Mrs. Barry, and shortly after Norry came in, looking much florried. When she perceived that Mrs. Noonan knew anything of the matter she fancied she

had been told all, and so she gave her version. " She began,' said Norry, 'by saying that you had a purse if you'd own to it, and other mean charges she put upon you.'

" Oh, what harm, what harm, Norry? What did you mind her ??

"To tell you the truth, I did not mind her much whilst she kept to talking the like; but what provoked me entirely was her saying that you made mischief between Mannix and his wife, and that, when she came into the wake, he went home with himself, and that you didn't give her any countenance, and that it was all your doings. I was near telling her that it was the state she came in that made the poor man go home ashamed of her. But 'tis Sophy Buckley's bad tongue, I know, that's the beginning and end

Mrs. Noonan changed color as Norry spoke; she was dreadfully agitated and afflicted, for she was not prepared to think that any person whom she had not injured would invent such an odious fal-ehood of her.

" God forgive them,' said Mrs. Noonan; 'and He knows how they have wronged me. But, thank God, Norry, that gave you to hold your tongue about Mrs. Mannix's bad habits; as our clergyman often tells us, if we were striving for ever we could not do away with the mischief we had done by taking away our neighbors's charac-

" It went hard enough with me then to hold my tongue, and such injistice going for'ard; but thank God I did. I never would for give myself, said Norry.

"But the gown-did you pledge it, Norry?" "Oh, wisha, wisha, let me alone about the gown, Mrs. Noonan. dear.?

"Oh, Norry, now could you commit such a sin for any one at all, at all-to break your vow,

near as good as a Bible oath?'

" Well, if I didn't get my punishment hot and heavy enough for it, I'll be bound. Who should I see when I was coming out of the pawn-office, right opposite me, but Jemmy Cremen. I wished the ground would open and swallow me-he gave me such a look, and turned on his heel up the sireet. On wishe, wisha, he'll never look at me again.

"You couldn't expect better luck, Norry .that sorrowful morning; but we ought not to now.'

"Oh, I suppose so,' said Norry; and she heaved a pitiable sigh. 'What must he think of me? and to see me such a bachelor as I was ligion which is the truthful mother and the nurse of

on May Sunday.' "That time that he was talking to me about you,' Mrs. Noonan, " when he wondered it was such a comfort to him when I told him for 9, 1854, and we here confirm the same teaching. certain that you did not drink. 'Tell me the truth; as you hope for salvation, Mrs. Noonan, said you, that he thought you must be very wasteful

Mrs. Noonan again to take the porter. It was when you had constant employment and no encumbrance. Though I said you had the encumbrance of too generous a heart, Norry, but tho' I excused you as far as I honestly could, still I couldn't gainsay him that you were imprudent and the like, and that you wouldn't be a good manager for a hard-working tradesman. But for all, I could see he didn't put you out of his heart, but as if he would take a trial of your minding yourself. And 'tisn't long since I met him, and he was taking such a shine out of not seeing you going to a certain place, as he said, Oh, Norry, 'tisn't every day that you'd meet a sober, well-conducted, easy-tempered man.'

"See now what I've done for myself,' said Norry; and the big tears were in her eyes .-And I went to the privatest place that I could think of, that I might escape him. I'll be bound he'll say I was going there all through, and that I was only throwing chaff in his eyes.'

"One saw you, too, Norry, that 'twas worse to offend.'

"True for you, Mrs. Noonan, dear; but we don't take that to heart as we ought, God help us. I couldn't expect 'twould thrive with me. And 'twasn't your fault, or any one else's-only myself that I've to blame. If I tuk your advice, I'd have money enough to snare to assist a neighbor without going next or near the pawnoffice. But I've only to sup sorrow for it now

for the rest of my days.' " Supping sorrow is a bad cure, Norry. Better try and mend in earnest now.'

"Oh, there's no use in talking-he'll never look at me again, Mrs. Noogan.'

"If he don't, itself, Norry, besides pleasing God, 'twill be a satisfaction to yourself to be doing what's right.'

Norry was very desponding and distrustful of herself, she had failed so often in her good resolutions. Mrs. Noonan encouraged her not to despair entirely, though she was not sorry to see her fretting, for she hoped it would be a lesson to her to be more provident in future.

" Norry,' said Mrs. Noonan, as they sat together over the fire that evening, 'I'm glad I heard as much of this talk as I did before I used any of Richard Mannix's money. I must send it to him by you to-morrow; and now may God open a gap for me, to enable me to keep my little orphans together.'

" What for should you do that, Mrs. Noonan? Sure Dick Mannix can't help their backbiting and talk. If I war you I'd take no soort of notice of it, but just use what God sent me, and pay him back when I was able.'

"No, Norry, I won't keep it at all. And now that I think of it, if nothing had been said, it would be better for me not to have anything to say to it. If I borrow this money of Richard Mannix, I could not keep as distant with him as one situated as I am ought. He may or may not be coming in and out here, and it is not right for people, let them be ever so innocent, to put themselves in the way of being spoken of. One can't help it if they are wrongfully accused, but there's no woman that has any respect for herself, Norry, but what will avoid doing the slightest thing that would give any one cause to cast the least suspicion in life on her.'

"Of course, Mrs. Noonan,' replied Norry, 'tis not I that would be taking upon me to give you advice, but I know 'tis not every day you'd get a friend to serve you such a turn.

"God will raise friends for us, Norry, if we put our trust in Him. I'll strive all I can, and if He disappoints me, His will be done.'

The next day Norry was despatched to Richd Manniy with the money. He was very much surprised, and came back with Norry to Miss Noonan's, and pressed her to keep it.

"If you are able to pay it, well and good ;and if you are not, don't think you'll get an hour's trouble by it, said he.

Mrs. Noonan thanked him, but was firm in re-

fusing it. "Very well, if you change your mind, you'll know where to come,' said he, and he went his way, wondering if it was true, as they said, that she had a purse.

(To be continued.)

ALLOCUTION OF OUR HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS THE NINTH.

Delivered in Secret Consistory, March 18, 1861.

VENERABLE BROTHERS,-We have long been witnesses of the agitation into which civil society is thrown, especially in this unfortunate epoch, by the violent conflict of opposite principles - truth and error, virtue and vice, light and darkness. Certain men favor what they call modern civilization; others on the contrary, defend the rights of justice and of Our holy religion. The first demand of the Roman Pontiff to reconcile himself and put himself in harmony with progress, with Liberalism (these are their terms), in one word, with modern civilization; but the other claim, with reason, that the immovable and indistructible principles of eternal justice should be preserved unchanged. They claim that the salutary force of Our divine religion should be kept intact, for it aione extends the glory of God, brings salu-tary relief to the ills which afflict humanity, and is the sole and true rule by which in this mortal life the children of men can acquire all virtue, and steer Sure I know well 'twas your good nature for me themselves towards the haven of a happy eternity.-But the defenders of modern civilization do not heed this danger, though they call themselves the true commit sin for any body. I'm in dread Cremen and sincere friends of religion. We would fain bewill turn the back of his hand entirely on you lieve their words if the sad events now daily being accomplished before the eyes of all, did not evidently prove the contrary. In fact, there is upon the earth one only true and holy religion founded and established by Our Lord Jesus Christ himself. This reall virtues, the enemy of vices, the liberator of souls, and the mistress of true happiness is called Catholic Apostolic Roman, What is to be thought of those who live out of this Ark of Safety, we have already what could take you so often to the pawn-office, declared in our Consistorial Allocation of December

But we will ask those who for the good of religion wish us to extend our hand to the civilisation of the day, if the facts are such that the Vicar of Christ he; 'for if she was the greatest Phœnix in the divincly established by Him to maintain the purity parish, and that she had the weight of herself in of His heavenly doctrine, and to feed and confirm in goold, I wouldn't marry her if I could discover this same doctrine both sheep and lambs, can withshe was addicted to that villainous vice. Sure out very grave danger to conscience and very great if he was my greatest enemy on earth, I wouldn't of our days, by means of which so many evils are deceive him about it. I wouldn't put such a produced that can never be sufficiently deplored, and curse on any man as to take him in to marry a by means of which are proclaimed so many pernicigirl that would be so lost to shame and decency ous opinions, so many errors, and so many principles as to drink. Then I could see by him, as I told flatly opposed to the Catholic Religion and its doc-

Every one knows how the solemn Concordats re-

lately the case in Naples. We complain of this once more in this august assembly, Venerable Brethren, and we protest loudly in the same manner as at other times we have already protested against similar audacious violations.

While this modern civilisation favors all non-Catholic religious, while it opens access to public offices even to infidels, and throws Catholic schools open to their children, it waxes wroth against the religious congregatious, against the institutes founded to direct Untholic schools, against a great number of occlesiastical persons invested with the highest dignities, many of whom are miserably dragging on their life in exile or in prison, and even against those distinguished laymen who, out of devotion to us, and to the Holy See, have bravely defended the cause of religion and justice. While it makes grants to non-Catholic institutions and persons, this civili-sation plunders the Catholic Church of its most legitimate possessions, and employs all its efforts to lesson the salutary authority of that Church. Finally, while it gives full liberty to all speeches and writings which attack the Church and all those who are at heart devoted to Her, while it excites, nurses, and encourages license, it shows itself full of prudence and moderation when it has to prove the severity and violence displayed towards those who publish excellent works, while if these appear to transgress in the least the bounds of moderation, it punishes them

with he last severity.

Could, then, the Sovereign Pontiff extend a friendly hand to a civilisation of this kind? could he sincerely make a league and bond with it? Let things be called by their true names, and the Holy See will appear always consistent with itself. In effect, it has been in all times the protector and the initiator of true civilisation. The monuments of history bear eloquent witness of this to all ages, that it is the Holy See which has caused true humanity, true learning, and true wisdom to penetrate into the most remote and most barbarous countries of the uni-

But if, under the name of civilisation is to be understood a system invented for the very purpose of weakening, and perhaps of destroying the Churchno; never will the Holy See and the Roman Pontifi ally themselves with such a civilisation. "What participation," says the Apostle, "what participation can there be between justice and iniquity? what society Letween light and darkness? what compact can exist between Jesus Christ and Belial." (2 Cor.

6, 14, 15).
With what honesty can revolutionists and promoters of sedition raise their voices to exaggerate the efforts which they have made in vain to come to an understanding with the Roman Pontiff? How could He who derives all His strength from the principles of Eternal justice-bow could He ever abandon them so as to imperil our Holy Faith, and bring Italy into imminent danger of losing that brilliant distinction -that glory which for nineteen centuries has made it shine as the centre and principal seat of .Catholic Truth.

It cannot be objected to us; that in what concerns civil administration, the Apostolic See has turned a deaf ear to the requests of those who showed a desire for a more Liberal Government. Without need ing to recall the examples of the past, let us speak of our unhappy age. Scarcely had Italy obtained from its lawful Princes more liberal institutions, when we, ourselves, animated by paternal sentiments, wished to see those of our children who were subjects of our Pontifical rule, made partakers with our selves of the civil administration.

We made the suitable concessions, but in conformity with the rules of prudence, lest the benefit which our paternal heart had dictated to us, might come by the intrigues of perverse men to receive some admixture of their poison. And what followed? An unbridled license flung itself upon our harmless concessions, the palaces in which the ministers and the people's deputies were met was stained with blood. and the impious hands of the sacrilegious were raised against him who had granted them these boons If of late days counsels have been tendered to us concerning the civil administration, you know, Vencrable Brethren, that we have agreed to them, with the exception of a single one, which we rejected because it did not regard the civil administration, and because on the contrary, it aimed at nothing less than making us consent to the spoliation already committed.

But there is no reason why we should speak of counsels favorably received by us, and sincere promises made by us to comply with them, while the backers of usurpation loudly proclaim that what they finally contemplate is not reforms, but an absolute rebellion, and a complete severance from the Sovereign Pontiff.

It was the most inveterate promoters of mischief, it was the standard bearers of rebellion who filled everything with their clamours-it was not the peo-

Of a truth, well might the words be applied to them spoken by Venerable Bede, of the Pharisees and Scribes—the enemies of Christ. "These calumnies came from no man of the crowd, but from the Scribes

and Pharisces, as the Evangelists bear witness." But not only is the Roman Pontificate attacked with the intention of entirely depriving the Holy See, and the Roman Pontiff of his legitimate power over civil affairs, the object is nothing less than to weaken, and (if that were possible) to destroy the salutary power of the Catholic religion. With this aim the very work of God is attacked, the fruit of the Redemption and that Holy Faith, the most precious inheritance which has reached us from the iueffable sacrifice consummated on Calvary. Yes: this is the gaol to which they tend. The facts already mentioned, and those which we see happen duily suffice, and more than suffice, to demonstrate

How many dioceses of Italy have we seen deprived by various obstacles of their Bishops, amid the applause of the defenders of modern civilisation, who leave so many Christian flocks without pastors, and who seize on their property to employ it even for criminal purposes! How many Prelates have been sent into exile! How many apostates are there (it must be confessed with pain) who, speaking not in the name of God but in the name of Satan, and sure of the impunity which a fatal system has granted to them, destroy men's consciences, seduce the weak into prevarication, confirm those who have miserably yielded to perfidious teachings, and strive to rend the garment of Christ! Yet they have no fear of national Churches, as they call them, and other impleties of the same kind they praise and recommend. And after thus insulting religion, which they hypocritically invite to adapt itself to modern civilisation, they, with equal hypocrisy, press us to be reconciled with Italy.

Doubtless, while we, deprived of almost all our civil Sovereignty, are sustaining the heavy burden of our Pontificate and of our Royalty by the help of the pious gifts which the children of the Church send to us daily with the greatest tenderness, while we behold ourselves the object of envy and hatred by the act of those very persons who ask for reconciliation from us; they would like us to declare, in the face of all men, that we cede to the Spoliator the free possession of our despoiled provinces! By what audacity unheard of till this day would they ask this Apostolic See, which has always been the rampart of truth and of justice, to sanction the violent and unjust seizure of property, giving to him to who has seized it the power of possessing it neaceably and honestly, and so to lay down a principle so false as that an unjust deed crowned by success is no detriment to the sacredness of Right. This demand is quite opposed to the solemn words lately uttered in powerful and illustrious Senate, declaring "that the Roman Pontill is the representative of the principal moral force in human society." Hence it foland extravagant, and to be so hard up for money gularly concluded between the Holy See and other barous spoliation without violating the foundations

Sovereigns have been completely abblished as was of that moral law of which Hells himself-recognised of patriotism fland, affecting either a philosophic inas the best expression and the most perfect image. As to those who, seduced by error, and misled by fear, would fain offer advice favorable to the desires of the unjust disturbers of civil society, it is necessary, especially at this moment, that they should be convinced that these disturbers will never be satisfied till they shall see overthrown every principle of authority, every restraint of religion, every rule of right and justice. Already for the misfortune of civil society, these perverse men have succeeded by their speeches and their writings in corrupting men's minds, weakening their moral sense, and taking from them their abhorrence of injustice. Their efforts tend to persuade all that the law invoked by just nations is nothing but an unjust will that should be utterly contemned. Alss! now it is truly that the earth is moved, and bath wept and shed tears; the world bath groaned, being shaken to its depths .-The earth bath been defiled by its inhabitants, because they have transgressed the law, have sinned against justice, and have broken the eternal Coven-

ant. (Is. xxiv., 4, 5.)
Still, amid this darkness with which God in His impenetrable judgments has permitted the nations to be overshadowed, we place, our hope and our confidence in the clemency of the Father of Mercies and God of all consolation, who comforteth us in our tribulations.

For he it is, Venerable Brothers, who has poured forth among you the spirit of union and concord, and will daily pour it forth more and more, to the end that, being closely, justly and inseparably united to us, you may be ready to suffer with us the lot which the secret designs of Divine Providence reserve for each of us He it is who, by the bond of charity, unites with one another and with the centre of truth and Catholic unity the Bishops of the Christian world, who are feeding with the teachings of the Gospel the faithful confided to their care, and amid this great darkness, by their prudenc and their holy precepts, are showing to the people the safe path to follow. He it is who pours down on all Catholic nations the Spirit of Prayer, and inspires those which are not Catholic with an instinct of equity which makes them form a just judgment on present events.

This admirable union of prayers in all the Catholic world these unanimous testimonies of love in our regard, expressed in so many different ways (a thing the like of which is not easily to be found in past ages), manifestly show how much well-intentioned men feel the necessity tending towards this Chair of the Blessed Prince of the Apostles, this Light of the World, this Mistress of Truth, this Messenger of Salvation, which bath always taught, and till the consummation of the world will never cease to teach, the immutable laws of eternal justice.

The peoples of Italy themselves have not been wanting in this concert of love and filial respect for the Apostolic See. On the contrary, we have received from them many hundreds of thousands of affectionate letters which they have written us, not to solicit the reconciliation demanded by crafty men, but to lament over our cares, our troubles, and our anguish, to assure us of their love, and to condemn the criminal and sacrilegious spoliation of our dominions and of the States of the Holy See.

Things being thus, before ending this address, we declare openly, before God and man, that we have no cause for reconciling ourselves with any one. But still since, though unworthy, we hold here below the place of Him who prayed for his executioners, and implored for giveness for them, we feel that we must pardon thoselwho hate us, and must pray for them, that by the Grace of God they may repent, and may so more deserve the blessing of Him who upon earth is the Vicar of Christ. Therefore we pray for them from our heart, and we are ready as soon as they shall return to wisdom to forgive them and to bless them.

But in the meantime We cannot remain impassible as those who take no heed of human miseries, We cannot hinder Ourselves from being much troubled and in great anguish, We cannot but regard as touching Us most nearly all the wrongs and injuries inflicted upon those who are suffering persecution for justice' sake.

Therefore, while We are penetrated with profound grief, We pray to god, and We discharge the most important duty of Our Supreme Apostleship, by raising Our voice to teach and condemn what God and His Church teach and condemn that so We may fulfil Our course, and the ministry of the Word which we have received from the Lord Jesus.

If, then, We are asked for unjust concessions, We cannot consent to make them; but if We are asked for Pardon, We are ready, as We have just declared to grant it from a full heart. But in order to utter this word of pardon in a manner which becomes the sanctity of Our Pontifical dignity, We bend our knees before God, and, embracing the giorious sign of Our Redemption, We humbly beseech the Lord Jesus to fill Us with the same charity with which he forgave his enemies before rendering His blessed soul into the hands of His Eternal Father.

What we argently implore of Him is, that even as He, after having pardoned, amid the thick darkness with which all the earth was covered, enlightened the minds of His enemies, who, repenting of their horrible crime, went away striking their breasts, so He may once more deign, amid the darkness of our days, to pour down from the unexhaustible treasures of His infinite mercy, the gifts of His heavenly and triumphant grace, and bring back to one fold all the sheep who have gone astray.

Yes, whatever be the future which the designs of Divine Providence may reserve for Us, We beseech Jesus Christ, in the name of His Church, to judge Himself the cause of His Vicar, which is the cause of His Church, 'o defend it against the efforts of His enemies to illustrate it, and to restore it by a signal victory. We beseech Him also to re-establish peace and order in convulsed society, to grant Us that peace which We invoke, with most ardent wishes for the triumph of justice, and which We expect from none but from Him. Of a truth, amid these frightful troubles which are agitating Europe and the whole world, and which are threatening those who have to perform the painful task of governing their peoples, there is none but God alone who can combat with Us and for Us. Judica nos Deus, et discerne causam nostram de gente non sancta : da pacem Domine, in diebus nostris, quia non est alius qui pugnet pro nobis, nisi tu, Deus noster.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PASTORAL OF THE BISHOP OF ELPHIN .- The Right Rev. Dr. Gilooly, Eishop of Elphin, in a Pastoral, diocese. The collection will be made up in each chapel of the diocese on the first Sunday in each month bein most eloquent terms the attacks made on the Holy See. His lordship says :- "You are aware of the dismal state to which an impious revolution has reduced Italy; how its churches have been profaned, its bishops banical d or imprisoned, its sees left without pastors, its religious communities dispersed and stripped of their possessions. You have seen, with grief and indignation, the Vicar of Christ robbed of the domains of the Church by the perfidious King of Sardinia, and each day may bring the deplorable news that Rome itself is betrayed into his sacrilegious hands, and that our saintly Pontiff is again an exile or a prisoner. Now is the hour and the power ter, is betrayed to his enemies. The scoffing infidel, the greedy plunderer, the fanatical revolutionist, are leagued with heresy against him. The public press of Europe is in their hands, they have their abettors in the councils of kings, their partisans in the parliaments of nations, their secret societies in every distant (hear, hear), they will be roused by a sense country in Europe. It is true they put on the mask of duty, to chase the Saxon from amongst them, and lows that he can by no means consent to this bar- liaments of nations, their secret societies in every

difference, or a friendly solicitude for the spiritual authority of the Pope, they object only to his temporal power, which they declare no less injurious to his spiritual dominion, than incompatible with Italian unity and freedom. But the tree is known by its fruits, their actions betray their projects. Up to this moment, irreligion, sacrilege, immorality, the tyrannical suppression of liberty of thought and conscience, have everywhere marked the footsteps of those pretended Italian patriots. They care not for the people, they despise them, but they want the penple's name, they want their strong arms to demolish the altar, and to build upon its ruin their own impious despotism." Referring to the manifestations in favor of the Holy Father his lordship remarks:-"In these demonstrations of filial piety, Irishmen will prove themselves worthy of their persecuted forefathers. No nation has suffered more for her attachment to the see of St. Peter; and to none does Rome, in the day of her affliction, look more confidently. The diocese of Elphin, so faithful and generous in the past, will consider it a high honour, as it is a sacred duty, to unite with the rest of Ireland, and of the Catholic world in relieving the pecuniary wants of the Holy Father. We feel certain of being the faithful interpreter of the wishes both of the pastors and of the people, in now founding amongst you the collection of Peter's Pence, and we confidently rely on your zeal and piety for its successful organisation in every parish within our jurisdiction." Writing on this subject last week, we pointed out

our notion of the very least Electors should do, if they wish to be properly represented. Some of our contemporaries object to Parliamentary work altogether, and prefer waiting for the "good time coming," when Louis Napoleon is to land, and put an end to our misery at once. This is a view of the Irish question never entertained by The People. We shall never encourage our countrymen to look for Foreign Aid. We believe that Heaven helps those who helps themselves, and instead of keeping our minds fixed on vain illusions, let us do the practical work that lies before us. We believe that an Independent Party in Ireland can win for us everything we want-short of self-government; and we have no doubt such a Party can be created and maintained. Every county in Ireland could send in, at least, one honest man, at an expense so trifling, that it will scarcely be credited out of this county. We will give an instance known to ourselves and to many of our readers. At the last election for the county of Wexford, the whole expense incurred for the popular candidate in New Ross, where more than onefourth of the electors were polled, was exactly seven shillings and two-pence. This, of course, did not include the Sheriff's fees, nor a few books sent from Enniscorthy, but it included the whole expense for committee-rooms, tally-rooms, conducting agents, booth-inspectors, poll-clerks, and travelling expenses of voters. Here is the way it was managed. The use of the Tenant Right News-Room was given free for a committee-room. The late Mr. John Morgan gave a shed for a tally-room. One member of the independent party acted as Conducting agent another as booth-inspector, and a lot of little-boys from the Christian Brothers School acted as pollclerks. Right well they performed the duty, and the whole expense incurred was in providing cakes and fruit for the little boys. The electors who gave a split vote to George, came on George's cars. The electors who split with Hatchell came in on flatchell's cars. The electors who plumped for M'Mahon came in at their own expense. It was clearly proved at that election that an independent candidate could be returned, counting every expense, Sheriff and all for less than £100, and the actual expense, we believe, very little exceeded £100. Now, when a county can return a man for less than £100, why not have an independent party in Parliament? Of course under present circumstances, a Tory is to be preferred to a Whig, but why not have a man of our own, on whom we can rely in every contingency? A genuine Whig, unless he belies his principles, must always vote wrong. A Tory will, generally, rote right, as against the Whigs, but as Toryism is composed of a mixture of good and evil principles, we cannot be safe relying entirely on Tories. Therefore, let us have a man on whom we can always rely The subject is not exhausted: we must return to it ngain .- Wexford Feople.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN SRELAND. - Our Irish exchanges announce the formation of a new Irish Society, " The National Brotherhood of St. Patrick."-Of its sentiments and objects some notion may be formed from the following account of the celebration of the National Festival, at which all the honest men of '48 were duly honored by name. We copy from the Dublin Irishman : --

Chairman-The toast which I have the honor to propose is one which will carry its own weight with it, and I know that it will be ably responded to by

my friend on the right. I give you, gentlemen, the men of '48, coupled with the names William Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, John Mitchel and John Martin. The teast was most enthusiastically received. Mr. T. D. Brougham said .- Sir. I feel that I am not at all competent to do that justice to the toast

it so well deserves. Many are the opinions that have been formed on the sad failure of '48, and too many indeed, and too harsh, are the criticisms on the principal men connected with that movement (hear, hear). But we all know that those who stood aloof them are the readiest to find fault now, and ask, "why did'nt they fight when they went about it?" why did'nt they do wonders in this place and miracles in that, when it is their own consciences that should haunt them. When they should curse the day that they lev the opportunity pass, when they should carse those who made them turn from the cause, and sent them home to die of hunger, instead of fighting as men ought (hear, hear); when they should vow before God that they would never again be deluded by gorbellied punch-drinkers, who preach slavery to the starving millions, while themselves enjoy all the luxuries of this life (hear, hear). Such should be the feelings of those now, who had their heel in the ash-corner then (hear, hear, and laughter), instead of finding fault with the men who were at the helm in the hour of danger (hear, hear, and applause), who risked their existence for the people, and who suffer for them still in exile, or have sunk into the grave with brokon hearts (hear, hear). The empty headed and lazy politicians of whom, I am sorry to say, we have a great number, also inquire—" What time was it to begin when the people were starving?" What time has ordered the collection of Peter's Pence in his are a people to look for their rights but when they are in need of them? If they wanted nothing, for what would they begin at all? Whether was it ginning with the first Sunday in April. He denounces more sensible for a hundred thousand men to stand up then, and keep the provisions that were in the country in it, or allow the ships to carry them away from the harbours every year? (Hear.) For, whilst the famine raged, provisions to the value of seven-teen millions sterling found their way out of the country annually! (Hear, hear.) Whether, he asked, was it more sensible for the people to fight for their own, when, by doing so, they would have secured to themselves and their posterity plenty and comfort for ever in a free nation? (cheers)-or for two millions of them to lie down and die of hunger, as they actually did? But the destruction of two millions of our population was not all the injury of darkness, iniquity triumphs over justice and rethis sordid inaction allowed; for, by weakening ligion, and the Vicar of Christ like his Divine Masthemselves, they strengthened their oppressors. To grind them more and more to the earth, they settled that Government on a firm basis, which means securing to themselves and their posterity periodical famines, and all other kinds of misfortune for everunless at some future time, which, I hope is not far

unfurl the flag of freedom over a redeemed and regenerated nation (loud cheers). If the people of Ireland are not satisfied with the present condition of things—in other words, if they do not wish to be the most abject and oppressed people in the world they will now take a warning from the past, and embark on a new career for the future (hear, hear). Irishmen hold too small an opinion of themselves: they think no act of theirs could obtain what they want from the great British nation. An Almighty hand has planted in the breast of man a feeling that tells him he was not created to be trampled upon; and he who willingly submits to be the slave of another sets aside all the gifts of his Maker, and sinks down to the level of the brute (cheers.) Let us be men sensible of our nature (hear); let the cry of every man in the country be, organised (hear, hear); let there be, at once, an organisation of all Irishmen loving Ireland well (hear, and cheers).— Mr. Brougham here spoke largely on organisation, and the benefits that should necessarily accrue to the demands of an organised democracy. He then said, the names coupled with the toast should be always blended with our noblest aspirations. We should never forget them, but always admire them . and, if we are not able to labour as those men, we should at least strive to imitate them. Wm. S. O'Brien is decended from the greatest and most illustrious monarch that ever wielded the sceptre of sovereignty in this country (cheers). He is a man of learning and standing amongst us. He is as good an Irish patriot as was ever born (cheers). He has suffered sorely for our common welfare, and true Irishmen should always respect him (hear, hear) .-Thomas Francis Meagher (cheers) has preached to us many a noble lesson; he toiled with an undying energy to make this country independent (hear, His eloquence roused many from a state of apathy to a love of freedom, and added fresh laurels to our national character (cheers). He devoted, I may say, his life, from childhood, to his country; and, perhaps, to-night, in some city of the Great Republic, he is pouring out his oratory to the sons of Erin, telling them that there is a land, for which, if they are men, they must come back to die, and strive to raise the green flag of their ancestors above that of despotism, which enslaves them at home (great cheering). John Mitchel—(loud and prolonged cheering)—John Mitchel (A Voice: "Cheers for John Mitchel") who has never ceased to instil a spirit of patriotism into us (cheers); who, even in his very dungeon, devoted his time and talents to our interests (loud cheers); that unswerving and faithful advocates of our rights-and John Martin (cheers), as honest a man and as sincere a patriot as God ever made, have suffered for us, also (loud cheers, and cries of, "Cheers for Martin and Mitchel). May the day soon come when the hopes of these men shall be realised! [Hear, hear.] May we live to see Meagher and Mitchel return to their native land, but not "by the consent of a foreign ruler" [hear, hear.] These men, sir, whom you have coupled with the toast in conjunction with many other brave men, some of whom are now in Heaven, who have suffered and toiled for Ireland; and, oh! grant it Heaven, that, with them we will get-[tremendous cheering, during which the rest of the sentence was lost.] Let us never despair of what is in the power of man to attain (hear]. To be free is the birthright of man, the inheritance given him from Heaven [hear, hear]-"It is better to bleed for au age at the shrine,

Than to sleep for a moment in chains.'

[Loud cheers.] But Ireland is not yet dead. The spirit of Nationality is again revived [hear]. All the exterminations and artificial famines have failed to sweep the Celts off the face of the earth [cheers]. Irishmen have assembled to-night, in thousand, to recal to their minds the memories of bygone days, and begin a now struggle [hear, hear, and cheers]. Constitutional agitation is trampled under footmanhood stalks through the land,

> "And the old country bides her time, With her children by her side,

A chosen few who with her grew, And will to death abide."

floud and prolonged cheering, during which Mr. Brougham resumed his seat.]

The Chairman then proposed, "The Memory of Thomas Davis, Thomas Devin Reilly, Terence Bellew MacManus, and Patrick O'Donoghue." Drunk in solemn silence.—Irishman.

CELEBRATION OF THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL IN CORK. -To attempt to convey a true impression of the appearance of the place would be useless, because impossible. The decorations of the hall, however, deserve peculiar mention as giving a tone of sterling patriotism and manly independence to the demonstration of the evening. The galleries were hung around with green draperies, on which were inscribed in white letters, illuminated with red, the names of Ireland's heroes and martyrs; amongst others were "Aodh O'Neill, Patrick Sarsfield, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmet, William Orr, the Brothers Sheares, Thomas Davis, Michael Dwyer, of Wicklow. Others bore the in-scription—"The women of Limerick, the martyred Priests of '98." Beneath those were red bannerets with the words Cloutarf, Benburb, Pass of the Plumes, Beal-an-Athu buidhe, Dunbue, Yorell's Pass &c. Nor were the names of Phillip Grey, Devin Reilly, Fenton Lalor, and Joseph Brennan, forgotten in the roll of those devoted men whose memory incites the men of to-day to labour for native land; but the crowning glory of all was a radiant sunburst of magnificent dimensions, spanning the wide arch of the hall, and on which was emblazoned the name of Terence Bellew Mc'Manus; under the great organ were large screens ornamented with National devices, and bearing the inscription: " Cork National Reading Room," "Ireland for the Irish," Brother-hood of Irishmen," "Education, moral, physical, The effect of the entire was strikand intellectual." ing and beautiful to the most ordinary beholder: but men whose hearts burned to achieve the Independence of Ireland, and women whose most earnest prayer was to emulate the deeds of the women of Limerick, no pen can depict the emotions excited by the memories of the past thus vividly recalled. Nearly all present wore, conspicuously, the National colour-"Our own Immortal Green."-Cor. of the Irishman.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY IN DUNDALK .- Since the arrival of the good Saint in Ireland, the festival dedicated to his honour was never observed with more becoming conduct here than on Sunday last. The different Masses in the several churches of the town were attended by large congregations, and at eight o'clock Mass, in Saint Patrick's church, the Very Rev. Dean Kieran and the Rev. Mr. Landy were engaged for nearly half an hour in giving Holy Communion. Amongst the crowds who partook of the Bread of Life was a large number of the Total Abstinence Society, whose demeanor was most edifying. The shamrock was universally worn. But from early morning till twelve at night we did not observe the sign of drink on a single individual, old or young. There were no shouts in the streets, as in other days; no tumults, no rioting. What a happy change from the old custom of "honouring" our Patron Saint by committing sin! As to "drowning the shamrock," the practice seems to be abandoned; and improvement in moral and in religious exercises have taken the place of drunken brawls .--Dundalk Democrat.

THE LIBELS ON FATHER LAVELLE. - The case of the Rev. Mr. Lavelle against the Dublin Express, for libel, tried at Galway, was concluded on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, finding that the letter of Lord Oranmore and Browne published in the above journal, was a malicious libel faithfully, John Arnott." A communication was and that the apology of the Express for inserting it also received from M. Maguire, M.P. for Dublin, was insufficient. They therefore awarded Father offering to serve upon the committee, and both names Lavelle £20 damages and all costs.

The Holy Father has expressed his intention of conferring a Cardinal's Hat on Dr. Cullen. The Irish here hall with enthusiasm this mark of favour and affection for Ireland, coming from the hands of His-Holiness at such a time as the present.—Roman Cor. of the Nation.

DEATH OF EX BARON GREENE. - The Freeman's Journul of Monday announces the death of this gentleman, which took place on Saturday, at his residence, Stephen's-green. He was about 70 years of age, and only a few days since the members of the bar presented, through their chairman, an address to him, exworthily bestowed, for the late baron combined almost every quality to fit him for the high office he so ably filled. At a time of great political excitement, when parties were more sharply defined than at present, Baron Greene was remarkable for the general fairness and mildness of his political opinions. Though a strong Conservative he never gave an offence, and presented a powerful contrast to the virulence which animated the representative men of the Tory party at that period. As a lawyer he was confessedly of the first order. O'Conneil used to say his opinions had the sterling ring of legal power. Almost from the day of his elevation to the bench he knew not a day relieved from pain, and yet he was assiduous in the discharge of his duties, and some of his judgments in the Court of Error were alike remarkable for profundity, perspicuity and re-search. He did not long enjoy his dignified retirement. His death cannot be called sudden, because his sufferings had been intense since his withdrawal from the bench; but it is sufficiently sudden to create sorrow among his numerous friends, and regret that he was not spared to enjoy the repose he so honourably earned." EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS FROM JURIES.—The Spring

Assizes are over, and so far as the criminal business

was concerned, the judicial authorities, save in one or two localities, have had a comparatively easy and pleasant time of it. Judges have, in most cases, been enabled to make exceedingly short work of their addresses and charges to juries - felicitations and congratulations on the lightness of the calendar in some places, and the total absence of crime in others, having supplied the place of the serious and gloomy review of the criminal statistics that to a greater or less extent called forth grave comment in times now happily gone by. But whilst we participate with pride in the general satisfaction which this improved state of things incontestibly demonstrates, it is our duty to note; and we do it with no ordinary regret, that there are grave, loud, and well founded complaints heard throughout the country against the one-sided constitution of juries. Catholics, no matter how high their position and character, being, as it would appear, systematically excluded from the jury-box. In the two largest counties of Ireland—Cork and Tipperary—this determined exclusion has been so glaring, unjust, and unwarrantable, that the dissatisfaction and irritation which it has caused have risen to a very serious height. In Cork, where a very large portion of the Catholic body are wealthy, well-educated, and highly respectable, the panel has contained the smallest possible fraction of Catholics. We are, however, glad to be able to particularise one creditable exception to what is evidently becoming a general rule in the constitution of Grand Juries. Mr. William Johnson, the High Sheriff of the city of Cork, an independent Protestant gentleman, had a much larger number of Catholics on the Grand Jury than has been called upon to serve by any former High Sheriff of the city. The Tupperary Advocate informs us that out of a panel of 119 jurors only twenty-three were Catholics, and these were placed in such a position as to give a glaring and insulting precedence to the immense Protestant majority returned. The same ratio is observable in the North Riding, there having been only twenty-six Catholics out of a panel of one hundred and twenty-one jurors. This immense disproportion is the more unjustifiable as there are at least 1,000 Catholics in the South Riding alone qualified to serve on juries. The Tipperary Free Sheriff imagines that he will be suffered to revert to the practices of the old ascendancy days, he must be made to feel that he has been mistaken in the supposition that such a course can be pursued with impunity, in the teeth of public opinion brought ernment, and praises of the writer; but I do express openly to bear upon the matter." We come next to a hope that the returns referred to will be moved the Grand Jury, and here the evil assumes a still for by Mr. Malins, or that, if he shall consider it bad more grievous form. The Grand Jury at the Nenagh Assizes numbered twenty-three gentlemen. How many of these will it be supposed were of the banned creed? Precisely one-a solitary Roman target for anti-Papal bigots to fire their sneers, sarcasms, and flippancies at. When such Catholic gentlemen as Mr. Dease, Mr. Michael Dunne, the member for Queen's County, and Alder. Moylan, were amongst the excluded from the county panel, the system has arrived at a stage falling little short of total exclusion of Catholics from the Grand Jury list. In one or two instances this insult has been carried to so intolerable an extent, that the High Sheriff has from sheer shame been compelled to offer apologies to the slighted parties-but the apology was only offered when the insult and the injustice could not be repaired, and when, consequently, it rather aggravated than lessened it. In an instance which has come to our knowledge, and the authenticity of which can be thoroughly vouched for, the only Catholic admitted on the Grand Jury was incessantly subjected during the assizes to a series of offensive jeers, gibes, and unmannerly reflections on his creed and his isolation, without a single co-religionist in the juryroom or the jury-box to support him. The case of Aldr. Moylan must be fresh in every one's memory, and numberless others might be cited fully as unwarrantable, and equally demonstrative of an Orange plan or general conspiracy to revenge themselves on he government for appointing Catholic Judges and Catholic Law Officers, by admitting none but Orangemen into the jury-box. By this means the ends of justice are, to all intents and purposes, defeated, the scales which it is the duty of the Judge and the Crown to poise with even-hand being bore down to the side of bigotry, party prejudices, and selfish ends. Dublin Telegraph.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND .- In consequence of the extremely peaceable condition of every part of the country in which the military has been only acting for a long time past as an armed police it is, we understand the intention of the war-office to reduce the troops stationed in this country by at least one-third of their present number. Arrangements, it is stated, are being made to have this plan put into execution as soon as possible.—Freeman.

THE YELVERTON FUND. - The Freeman's Journal publishes the following letter which Sir John Arnott, M.P., has addressed to the committee of this fund :-'London, 22nd March, 1861.-My dear Sir,-I have much pleasure in allowing my name to be added to the committee formed to aid the Honorable Mrs. Yelverton in procuring, if not redress for her cruel injuries at least the confirmation of her legalititle to the name she bears. I beg you will also hand in the sum of ten pounds, for which I enclose an order to the treasurer of the fund. This is a small subscription, but I really believe that I had better not make it more. In a recent instance in which public feeling seemed to be much and greatly excited by a noble act of self-devotion, I contributed a large sum. Whether it acted as a damper than a stimulant I cannot say, but certainly the total amount raised fell very short of that I had expected. I trust in this instance public enthusiasm will prove more enduring, and show more substantial results. - Yours

o The following has been issued at Dublin ; Suspension of Major Velverton.—"Adjutant-General Office, Dublin, March 18.—In obedience to an order received from his Royal Highness the General Commandingin-Chief, the General commanding the forces in Ireland directs that Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, Royal Artillery, be suspended from all military duties until further orders. By command, J. S. Brownrigg, Deputy Adjutant-General."

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—Last year, on the railways in England and Wales, 23 passengers were killed and 845 injured from causes beyond their own conpressing their admiration of his judicial qualities, and trol; and 12 were killed and 9 injured from miscontheir regard of his high character as a man. "No compliment," says the Freeman, "was ever more culpable sufferers were 28 killed and 10 injured, and the blameless 5 killed and 25 injured. At level crossings 13 persons were killed, as were also 21 trespassers, including 3 suicides.

LIBERATION OF TATE.-Mr. Samuel Tate may

thank his lucky stars that his counsel, in a fit of despair at the verdict of the jury, suggested a doubt to their minds and thereby caused to be applied to his desperate case the benefit of the doubt which, according to a maxim of British law, should on all occasions be exercised in favour of the accused party. As to the Executive, it has no alternative in cases where it is appealed to but to consult the Judge, and to act on his report. In Tate's case, we presume, the only circumstances that could possibly create the shadow of a doubt as to the justness of the verdict were—first, the omission by the Crown of the evidence of Heyburn and Murrough, and secondly, the withholding of the dying declaration of Murphy. But these points were, we conceived, most satisfactorily accounted for by the Crown at the trial. Drowning men catch at straws. Excessively cle-ment judges, and the merciful leanings of English criminal law in favour of the criminal have united to set the immaculate Samuel Tate free as air to join in the next Derrymacash battue, and after sending another Papist or two, as the case may be, after poor Murphy, he may find another jury with the same qualms of conscience and the same guileless inexperience in the solemn duty they have sworn to perform as the tyro jurors of Armagh. We do not see, however, what Orangedom has gained by this last proof of its determination that justice shall not be done to any Catholic, no matter how flagrant and heinous the crime committed against him. The law has, at all events, been vindicated, though Samuel Tate has found a loop-hole through which he has escaped. But we sincerely hope that something will be done by the Legislature to render it more difficult for other members of Sam Tate's fraternity to go and do likewise with equal impunity. The exultation, bordering on frenzy, manifested by the Orange party and its organs of the press, is the most unseemly exhibition of party feeling and sectarian rancour ever witnessed in a civilized country. Had an Orangeman merely received some bodily injury, had the same proofs been given of its having been inflicted by a Catholic, nothing short of the severest sentence, permitted by the law, would have satisfied his Orange sympathisers. But when, as in the instance of poor Murphy, a Catholic has been killed in an Orange affray, and beyond doubt by one of the Orange party, nothing can exceed the rejoicing and triumph at the liberation of the man who was convicted of the act, whilst an openly avowed satisfaction is felt that a Papist has fallen a victim to to Orange brutality, and that no Orangeman has

been brought to justice for the crime. Mr. MacMeehan, one of the counsel for the Orangemen at the late trials, is figuring here in the new character of organ to the Protestant Association.— In the Evening Mail of last night, there appears a letter from him, the very length and dimensions of which will form the best protection to the general public against the toil and misery of wading through In it the learned gentleman addresses Mr. Malins, Q. C., and avows that he has been constituted the organ of the Protestant Association, for the purpose of requesting him to bring the prisoner of that august body before Parliament, and to call for returns which will throw light upon the recent trials at Armagh. I will not speak of the unprecedented conduct of a barrister, who, having acted as an advocate for prisoners on their trial afterwards becomes the newspaper advocate of a political and religious party, who have taken up their cause, neither shall I attempt to condense the learned gentleman's letter, which deals, for the most part, with abstract questions of law, charges against the Government, and praises of the writer; but I do express policy for his party to have them produced, I trust some Liberal member will move for them, as I am convinced the Attorney-General's instructions to the Crown solicitor will form the the most effectual vindication of his conduct. If I mistake not, Mr. McMeehan, at the last election, or some previous one, contested the borough of Carrickfergus on Liberal principles. He has now thrown himself into the arms of the extreme Orange Party, and if I were to speak for the Liberal party here, I should decidedly say, let him stay there .- Corr. of Weekly

Register. Half a century ago a Roman Catholic servant would not have been permitted to sleep a night within the walls of Londonderry. The Protestant spirit of exclusiveness seemed as firm and immovable as the walls themselves which witnessed the evermemorable struggle for freedom that Lord Macaulay has described with such thrilling power. But time, the great innovator, has wrought wonders even in the Maiden City. A large portion of the intramural population is now Roman Catholic. A new Catholic cathedral looks down upon the walls from a height, bidding defiance to "Roaring Meg," and now for the first time in the history of the Derry Corporation its Recorder is a Roman Catholic. The first honor of the kind, conferred upon a member of that body upon which the defeat of James the II. entailed such a long proscription, has been received by a native of the city, Mr. Alexander S. Meehan. On Monday the new Recorder sat in his court for the first time, and delivered his maiden charge to the city grand jury. It was distinguished by a liberal spirit. He declared that he would consider that court as a sacred place, where neither politics nor polemics would ever be allowed to intrude. Adverting to the social revolution which his appointment symbolized, he said that scarcely three lives of ordinary men had passed since that city and country were involved in civil war and bloodshed, the result of strong passions, rude manners, and recklessness of human life and property; now moderation and civilization prevailed; and his fervent prayer was that they might read those lessons with wisdom and profit, and that the city might become celebrated for its commercial integrity, probity and goodwill of its inhabitants to each other, and that in the victories of peace her future renown might equal her former glory .- Dublin Corr. of Times.

EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN SKELETON .- As the Workmen employed in sinking a foundation for the enlargements now being made in the parish church of Mullingar, Ireland, were pursuing their work at the east end of the building, they discovered, amongst the other remains of human beings, the perfect skeleton of a man measuring over seven feet in length, and which appeared from the immense size of the skull and other portions—such as the bones of the hands, jaw-bones, &c .- to have equalled in its other dimensions its extraordinary height. Its position was considerably deeper in mother earth than that at which human skeletons are generally found. There was barely sufficient appearance of a coffin to prove that it had received proper interment, but everything connected within indicates its having occupied its lonely tenement for several

could have lectured on the case of Italy, as he did by the late election for the county of Cork, in saysome time ago, whilst he is the minister of a power ing that, if there were a general election at this which, by the strong hand, rules over India and Ireland? More honest than the minister, the London journalist declares that England keeps down Irish and Indians alike by a higher right than that of nationality—the right of the strong to rule the weak, for their own good! In fact, the Englishman puts it this way: we English are able to conquer and trample upon India and Ireland alike. We are strong and they are weak. Being the strong party, it is our privilege to declare what is good for them and what is not; and, at present, we are in a mood to decide that our supremucy is very good for them indeed. Whilst we are strong enough we will maintain that supremacy, and keep our heel upon their necks. We can oppress them and we will: beyond that "can" we laugh at all other right. This may seem very atrocious doctrine; but it is infinitely more honest than the "constitutional" twaddle of Lord John Russell. And we thank our London contemporary for language so frank and out-spoken. The man puts the case fairly. English power in Ireland was established by force and fraud, and it will be maintained by force and fraud and by all other means necessary to uphold it. Robbery and murder, perjury and crime of every kind inaugurated British rule in India: the conqueror will not take his hand from the throat of the poor Hindu as long as he can keep there his felon grip. The moral code of the Anglo-Saxon is "the right of the strong;" and it is frank of him to state it. - Irishman. PROTESTANT MARRIAGE LAWS .- One of the few

compliments which Bentham paid to English law was,

and continues to be, wholly undeserved. The legal condition of the marriage contract, he tells us, are singularly clear and simple in Great Britain .- "Either a man is married or he is not married." We need hardly inquire how far this could be true of a system which, till very recently, recognized clandestine marriages contracted in Scotland for the sole purpose of evading the formalities of the English Marriage Acts, and which, till the late judgment of the House of Lords in the case of "Brook versus Brook," was held by many to be equally lax in its application to the personal capacity of the parties. But, whatever may be said against the inconsistency of the English statutes on this subject, and the policy of treating Quakers and Jews on a different principle from other Dissenters, the Acts regulating marriages in England are models of the enlightened legislation compared with that passed but 17 years ago "for that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland." It was in the year preceding the endowment of Maynooth and the foundation of the "Godless Colleges" that this blundering Act was carried, and the wonder is that it should have attacted so little criticism till it was dragged to light in connection with the Yelverton case. The new anomalies which it introduces, and the old anomalies which it spares and re-enacts, are equally mischievous and unmeaning. During a considerable part of the last century any priest celebrating a marriage between a Papist and a Protestant was liable to be hanged .-This rule, though severe, was at feast definite; but the variation introduced by the growth of toleration in George II.'s reign, and perpetuated by this statute was little less than an invitation to commit fraud Any marriage between a Papist and any person who had been or had professed bimself or herself to be a Protestant within twelve months before the ceremony, is thereby made void. It was upon this provision, as is well known, that the verdict against Major Yelverton mainly turned, and it is this disability, and this alone, which the Lord Chancellor's Bill now before the House of Lords is designed to remove. At the same time, it provides a remedy for the abuses incident to secrecy, which had been expressly reserved in favour of Roman Catholic marriages by the Act of 1844, by requiring the same notices to the Registrar, certificates, witnesses, and limitations of hours that are specified by that Act in the case of Protestant Dissenters. So far, no doubt, its operation will be salutary, and additional securities for publicity is such cases are contained in Mr. Cardwell's new Registration Bill. How short they fall of placing the Marriage Law of Ireland on an uniform or satisfactory footing may be learnt from the incredible but too veracious statements made at an important meeting in Dublin on Monday last, and reported in our columns of yesterday. The existing Act establishes a kind of matrimonial tariff, with its differential schedules of duties-protective, restrictive, or prohibitory, as the case may be. The priest, as we have seen, can marry none but those of his own communion: but then he may do so hour of day or night, without any registration" The clergyman of the Established Church may marry parties of any or no denomination, subject to proper precautions for the purpose of insuring publicity, from which his Popish rival is exempt. The Presbyterian minister, by a lopsided arrangement, can marry parties either or both of whom belong to his own persuasion, and may even grant a licence, provided that he has given security by a bond of £100 that the ceremony is performed in a "certified meetinghouse," and that several other conditions are duly complied with. On the other hand, he is not required to give any preliminary notice to the Registrar of the district. Next come the two semi-privileged Dissenting communities-the Quakers and Jews, who are permitted to solemnize marriage in their own places of worship, but (unlike the Presbyterians) must give notice to and receive a certificate from the Registrar, who is to cause all such notices to be read out at three weekly meetings of the Board of Poor Law Guardians As for all other Dissenters -Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and so forth,besides being subjected to this last-mentioned indignity, they must adopt the forms of the Church of England, Presbyterians, Jews, or Quakers, or else, after the marriage has been solemnized in a "registered building," or at "the office" (in either case "in presence of the Registrar,") must submit to see that obnoxious functionary write " Married by me' after their names. This state of things, if it does not lead to "degrading, painful, awful results," as we are assured by Mr. Massaroon, the Wesleyan champion at the Metropolitan Hail, is certainly vexatious enough. We can almost sympathize with the reverend gentleman's indignant query, "Why should he who never troubled the Poor Law Guardians be obliged to appeal in forma pauperis at the most dignified period of a man's life-when he is going to be married?" It may be extravagant to represent this eccentric piece of law-making as a studied insult to Irish Dissenters, but it is clearly calculated to occasion just annoyance to a large class, and to promote irregularities in the most important of all con-tracts. Of all Irish grievances that have been discovered for many a year, it is, perhaps, the most real, and, fortunately for the complainants, the most remediable. - London Times.

THE DERBYITES AND THE CATHOLICS - " NATURAL ALLIES .- When Lord Derby, at the Liverpool Conservative Banquet a few months ago, declared his own political party and the Roman Catholics to be "natural allies," he appear to have spoken with a theu unsuspected amount of foreknowledge and predestination. This announcement was at entire variance with the past—was the design at that time to bring it into accordance with the future? Was Lord Derby, in his new classification of the natural affinities of Churches and parties, playing the part of prophet, and of a prophet having in his hands the round numbers, from 16,000,000 to 18,000,000. So power of realising his own predictions? One thing that for this part of the United Kingdom we may certain, and no longer admitting of concealment, is, expect a return of more than 20,000,000 next month. that the alliance, natural or unnatural, has been The rate of increase varied much, as we have said, somehow brought about, and is at this moment in in different places. In Wilts there was even decrease. operation. Not only is the desertion of Lord Pal- In Cambridge there was very little more than the merston's government by the Irish Roman Catholic average increase. In Durham the increase was of M.P.'s complete, and their enmity most bitter, but above 25; in London nearly of 21 on every hundred. throughout Ireland the Priesthood of the Catholic London had advanced, and the exact figures are centuries.

Church bave come to an understanding that on all worth giving in this case, from 1,948;417 to 2,362,236.

A London daily newspaper warns Lord John Russel, once more, of the results of his doctrines on the anti-Liberal candidates. We speak in knowledge thousands short of 3,000,000, for the pace of growth rights of nationalities, and frankly asks him how he of other facts than those remarkable ones supplied is quickened.—All the Year Round.

ing that, if there were a general election at this time, there would probably not be a single member returned by any Irish constituency who was not either an avowed Derbyite or pledged to take all means to thwart and upset the present Government and any other constructed out of the Liberal party. Now we all know how the Liberals have forfeited the support of the Irish members, or rather the Irish member-makers—the fact, though rather incredible itself, is put beyond all doubt by the recent speeches of Messrs. Maguire, Hennessy, and the rest, upon the affairs of Italy. But what have the Derbyites done or said to deserve that favour which the Liberals have lost? Can it be supposed that that party or its leaders have any sympathy with the opinions expressed by the Roman Catholic members regarding the Pope's temporal power, the merits and heroism of the King of Naples, and the folly and wickedness of the Italian people and all that people's aiders and abettors? It would not be fair to the party merely to "suppose" such a thing; but neither is it fair to the public that such a thing should be left in doubt. The speeches of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli at the commencement of the session, though doubtless dictated much more by the spirit of party rivalry than by any respect for the men or love to the things that have passed away in Italy, supplied at least a basis for suspicions; and the case of the party is by no means made better or clearer by the notable fact that, amid all the fiery debates about Italian affairs that have taken place within these few days, the Derbyites are the only Parliamentary section that has not spoken through its leaders. Such a silence is not creditable, nor, on the balance of loss or gain, is it likely to be profitable. The case of the election for the country of Cork has been overlooked as to its importance, and fowing chiefly to the blunders of the telegraph] misstated as to its result. For the first time since the Reform Bill, a member of the Irish Conservative or Orange party has been returned, and returned too by a majority of 3589, with the acclaim of the priests and the populace. The gentleman [Mr. Leader] lately returned contested the county on two previous occasions-on one of which the number of votes he polled was 406, and on the other 550. A few days ago, the number of votes he polled was 6441! The scene at the husting on the declaration of the poll, and the speeches of the successful candidate, supply the explanation. The Conservative candidate had the virtually unanimous support of the Roman Catholic clergy and all of their flocks that they could influence; and Mr. Leader made no secret of the fact that it was an invitation from that quarter that had induced him to renew the attempt he had formerly found so hopeless. "When a vacancy was likely to occur," said, " several of the Catholic electors in my neighborhood asked me to come forward." He replied that he could not hope to succeed. But his Catholic friends gave him a broad hint-"rhow only moderation and get the support of your former friends, and you shall be returned for the county." More plainly, "Drop your former character as a champion of the Protestant cause, giving a private explanation to your former supporters, and we shall carry you against the Liberals. He adopted the hint readily; wrote a "moderate" address; showed it to his former or other friends; they understood the thing at once; and he became a candidate supported at once by his former friends and by the mass of his former opponents. "In my canvass," he proceeds, "I found that great confidence prevails in Lord Derby." "This, too," he adds, "was shown in the neighboring county of Clare;" and then, turning to the future, he proclaims with the confidence naturally inspiring a prophet that has ascertained the fact, "Before long it will be shown that Lord Derby has the confidence of the Catholic electors of Ireland more than Lord Palmerston." It may be so; but there is a certainty of the constituents of the rest of the United Kingdom inquiring as to the reason why, and a chance of as much being lost at one end as gained at the other.

GREAT BRITAIN.

St. Patrick's Day in London.-The anniversary of the National Saint of Ireland was commemorated in London on Saturday evening. A large number of Irish gentlemen resident in the metropolis assembled at St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, for the purpose of dining together. Amongst those who were present were a number of the London Irish rifle Volunteers, who wore their handsome uniform; and in the galleries surrounding the hall there wi of ladies who appeared in evening dress, and contributed much to the gay and animated appearance of the scene. It may be also mentioned that the ball was appropriately decorated with national flags, which were suspended from the galleries. The dinner gave general satisfaction, and reflected much credit upon Mr. Donald.

Convension - The Reverend Thomas Rawlinson M.A., formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and for some time Curate of St. Mathias, Stoke, Newington, was, with his wife and family, received into the Catholic Church on Palm Sanday, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-street .- Weekly

Our operatives, in the north and in the southcotton spinners and bricklayers - seemed to have established it as law that differences between them. selves and their employers on the subject of wages can be arranged by a "strike" only-that direst of all resorts. In South Lancashire, where a turn out of some thousands of mill hands took place a few weeks ago, and still continues, there is a powerful effort making by the agitators, with every likelihood of success, to cause the cessation of work to be general throughout that extensive manufacturing district. Large meetings have taken place; the mills at work have been visited by crowds of demonstrative people, insisting on the workers leaving off, and a huge multitude, estimated at 12,000, is passing from town to town, and thus by their presence intimidating into acquiescence any who might be disposed to follow an independent course.

THE BISHOP-MAKER. - The on dit runs that a petition is about to be presented to Lord Palmerston, praying him that the temporal and spiritual powers of Lord Shaftesbury may for the future be divided.

MALIGNANT FEVER IN LIVERPOOL .- There is some alarm at Liverpool owing to the occurrence of several cases of malignant fever originating on board an Egyptian frigate lying in the Mersey. This has given rise to the rumour that the fever referred to is the Levantine fever- in other words, the plaguewhich has broken out on board that ship. The improbabilities of any such epidemic arising on the shores of the Mersey are rendered all but conclusive by all medical testimony, and it is hoped that the anxiety which is felt will be dissipated.

THE COMING CENSUS .- During the 50 year of which the ten-yearly census has taken account the population has been almost trebled in the 20 principal metal manufacturing districts; while it has increased only 80 per cent., or has not quite doubled, in the rest of the country. In the 10 years between the last census and that which preceded it the increase of population in England and Wales was more than an addition of

The True Mitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE lull in the fury of the revolutionary storm France, it would seem as if he were about to and Corporation well fulfilled their duties. yield to the clamors of the democrats, and recall he shall have given over the Vicar of Christ to flooded. be crucified, the savage rabble raging for inno-

sensation in France. By the anti-Catholic or of the congregation of St. Stephens church Protestant section of the press, of which the (Methodist) in Griffintown. Here the usual it is denounced as a declaration of war against before they were finished the waters had risen the civilisation of the nineteenth century. By to such a height as to render egress very dangerthe Catholic organs it is more justly lauded as a lous to strong men, and altogether impossible for firm but temperate vindication of the rights of women and children. In consequence, the mathe Holy See, and of the course pursued by jority had to remain inside the building all night, Pius IX since his accession to the Pontifical and were only delivered from their unpleasant throne. That the feeling of a large portion of the French people is with the latter, is evi- During the entire course of the day the Grey denced by the success of the collection of Saint Nunnery was flooded, and the only access to the Peter's Pence, which is increasing daily. The establishment was by means of boats. Times correspondent reports the financial condition of the Roman Government as much improved. There is little of any consequence from Great Britain to chronicle; but it seems by no means unlikely that a casus bells will arise out of the dispute betwixt Prussia and Denmark fuel, and other succor to the residents of the on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

and South have actually commenced, and Fort Major Anderson, to the Secessionists. Fortunately for the interests of humanity the conflict hitherto has been perfectly bloodless; no one has been hurt by the terrific bombardment; no one even seriously frightened. The Americans have a way of their own of waging war, of which the most prominent feature is respect for human life; and whether the bombardment was carried on with blank cartridge, or as some pretend, with one balls painted black to look like iron, it is certain that its effects have been most innocent. We tear however that this will not tast long, and that the blacks themselves may be aroused into a servile insurrection which will prove fat I alike to North and South. The President is at last determined to take active measures to coerce the seceding States; though we see not how even victory can restore the Union, or upon what theory the conquered rebellious States are thenceforward to be governed. The militia have been called out; Virgima refuses to respond to the call, and shows signs of a determination to take her place in the ranks of the Secessionists. The North will furnish readily the required quota of men, but Kentucky, it is said, will give no aid towards the subjugation of the South. All in short is confusion worse confounded, and poor Mr. Lincoln does not seem to be the right man in the right place in the present emergency.

an immense amount of valuable property has been all, thousands of the poorest class of our fellow- tained, and upon the maintenance of Equality means of his peculiar connection with A-to de- fact which the True Witness has not been "usurer" is, and ever has been, a term of re-

which for extent and duration exceeds any similar occurrence in the memory of that respectable person known as "the oldest inhabitant."

volume of water into the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. The ice on Lake St. Louis gave way, and came rushing down below the City, but unfortunately its downwards progress was To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving arrested about Boucherville, and an immense ice dam was formed across the channel of the river. In consequence the waters began to rise on Sunday evening with great rapidity, and by ten o'clock at night had reached a perpendicular height of some twenty-five feet above their sumat W Dalton's, corner of St. Laurence and Craig Sts. mer level. The flood spread all over the lower part of the town; Griffintown was under water; and all along Commissioner Street, and by the Custom House, all the stores and cellars in which were stored large piles of grain, flour, sugar and valuable merchandise of all descriptions, were completely flooded. In the South-western secin Italy is but the calm that often precedes the tion of the City, boats, rafts, canoes, and cataheaviest burst of the tempest. The demagogues marans rudely constructed from the planks of the and revolutionists are apparently but drawing side-walks imperfectly supplied the place of the their breath, and bracing their nerves for the ordinary vehicles; and in and on them were carfinal assault upon Rome. This assault is only ried provisions to the poor shivering and famishdelayed until the French troops shall have aban- ing creatures whose homes had been ruthlessly doned the city; and though no one can pretend taken possession of by the icy cold waters of the to fathom the designs of the astute ruler of St. Lawrence. In the emergency, the Mayor

About 2 p.M., on Monday afternoon, the cry his army from Rome. He is now in a false po- of fire was raised, and soon it was soon discosition. He has done either too much, or too vered that the Potash Inspection Store was little; and so long as the iniquity which he in- | burning. The Fire Companies were quickly on augurated shall not have been consummated, his the spot, and manfully did they exert themselves former associates, the Italian Carbonari, will not to check the progress of the flames. This, abandon that menacing attitude towards him, thanks to their courage and energy, was at last which was first revealed to the world by the accomplished, but not before property, to a large dagger of Orsini. Louis Napoleon has done amount, had been destroyed. The origin of the enough, and more than enough, to alienate the fire is uncertain. To add to the troubles of the Conservative and Catholic party throughout Eu- day, the City was in darkness during the night, rope; but, like his prototype Pontius Pilate, until the offices of the Gas Company having been

But the chief sufferers are the poor people of cent blood, will not be thoroughly reconciled to Griffintown, and the adjacent suburbs. Much him. Still to advance along the downward path of their property has been destroyed, or seriously which he has selected, seems the inevitable des- injured; their cattle, horses, and pigs have in tiny of the Emperor: he cannot now retrace his many cases been drowned, so suddenly and unsteps, even if he would, or regain the upper air. expectedly did the waters rise on Sunday even-The Pope's Allocution has created a great ing. As an instance, we may mention the case Siccle may be looked upon as the representative, evening Sunday services were being held, but position on Monday morning by means of canoes.

Towards dark on Monday evening, the waters commenced to subside, and continued slowly but steadily falling throughout the following day .-No efforts were spared either by the Corporation, or by private individuals, to carry food, flooded districts; and it is but a bare act of jus-In the United States hostilities betwixt North | tice to say that upon this, as on every other occasion of great calamity with which our City has Sumter has been surrendered by its Governor, been afflicted, our Protestant fellow-citizens are prominently forward in every good work, that their charity has no limits except their means, and is distributed without distinction of race or

> Still much remains to be done. The misery inflicted by the flood on the poorer classes of our fellow-citizens is enormous, and calls out loudly for our most active sympathies. These, we are sure, will not be withheld; but as all isolated, or individual efforts must be unavailing, it is to be hoped that some organised system will be adopted in which all citizens can combine, and work together for one common end. Food, fuel, clothing-these are the things of which the flooded districts stand most in need, and these must be at once provided.

> Beyond the City, and on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, the inundation has inflicted great damage. Cattle have been swept away and drowned; the roads have been submerged; railway bridges have been carried off, and a great part of the level country betwixt Montreal and the Richelteu is under water. To offer any calculation of the money value of the property destroyed would be premature; we have seen it however variously estimated at from One Million to Two Millions of dollars.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION. - We have been asked whether we consider the "School Question," or the maintenance of THE GREAT FLOOD.—Since our last, Mon- Equality of Representation betwirt Upper and treal has been the victim of a great and wide- Lower Canada, as of primary importance to Caspread calamity, unsurpassed by any that has oc- tholics? This question seems to us ill-considercurred since the disastrous fire of '52. Nearly, ed; it is like asking whether the ends, or the one-fourth of the City has been laid under water; means to those ends, were the more important.

destroyed or seriously damaged; and, worst of Question of Upper Canada as an end to be ob- when he should have greatly enriched himself by excuse for, is the explanation of, the disgraceful

citizens have been the sufferers by the flood, of Representation as the means necessary, or essential to the attainment of that end, because we have a moral certainty that that desirable end can be obtained only through the influence On Friday and Saturday last, it rained heavily, of the Catholic vote in the legislature. The and the thaw thence accruing sent an immense whole weight of the Protestant vote, and the vote of Upper Canada is almost exclusively Protestant, will be cast in the scale against it; to increase therefore the preponderance of that vote is a sure means to render the end itself unattainable. No matter what he may say, or swear, the man who encourages the agitation for Representation by Population, that is, for increasing the relative weight of the Protestant vote in the Legislature, is opposed, or at all events indifferent, to the cause of Freedom of Education."

> For whatsoever of Freedom of Education or religious liberty the Catholic minority of Upper Canada enjoy, they are indebted exclusively to the political influence of Lower Canada. We do not pretend that the Catholics of the latter have done more than their duty, or that they ed brethren of the West; but the latter must also remember that, but for the Lower Canadian Catholic vote-so intense is the hostility of the "Protestant Reformers" to separate schools -those Schools would be as impossible in the Western section of the Province as they actually are in the most fanatically Protestant districts of the United States. Indeed, the one great complaint of the Protestant Reformers against us of Lower Canada is based upon the assistance by us given to the Catholic minority in their struggles against the vile yoke of State-Schoolism which George Brown and the " Protestant Reformers" have ever labored to impose upon them. Viewed simply with regard to the bearings of the question upon Catholic interests, there can be no two opinions on the respective merits of "Representation by Population" and Equality of Representation. No one can pretend that Catholic interests have anything to hope from increasing the political influence of the Protestant section of the Province; or that "Representation by Population" will prove anything but an obstacle towards effecting any real and permanent reform in the system of Protestant "State-Schoolism." If the lot of Catholics in Upper Canada be to-day in any respect superior to that of Catholics in the United States, it is due, not to the greater honesty or liberality political influence of Catholic Lower Canada in the Legislature. By diminishing the weight of this influence, or by increasing the political influence of Protestant Upper Canada, Catholics are certain to lose much, and have no prospect of gaining anything. The fate of Catholic Separate Schools is doomed, the instant that Representation by Population becomes un fait

But is it right? Is it a change which the Catholics of Canada have no moral right to refuse? For if it is, no matter what its consequences, it is a change that should be made, and made immediately. "Do right, happen what may," is a rule which admits of no conceivable excention. which should never be held for one instant in

Now we contend that, however just the principle of "Representation by Population" may be, it is a principle to which the people of Upper Canada have no right to appeal. It is a fundamental axiom in ethics, one which underlies all moral reasoning, and which cannot even be called in question without a thorough confusion of right and wrong, of truth and falsehood, of justice and injustice—that no man, that no community, can plead in his or its behalf, a principle which he or it has violated, or allowed to be violated, in his or its behalf. But the people of Upper Canada through a long course of years actively violated, and in spite of the protests of the Lower Canadians against the gross injustice thereby perpetrated, insisted through their representatives in Parliament upon the violation of, the principle of "Representation by Population," when the effect of the application of that principle would have been to give to Lower Canada, because of its far greater population and wealth, a political have not, and never can have, the right to demand the application of the principle of "Representation by Population" in their own behalf. Let us take a case precisely in point.

principle that, amongst partners in business, the profits of the business should be distributed in fits, it is clear that the latter would have no right body and of everything Catholic, prevailed over We look upon the settlement of the School at any subsequent period of the partnership, and every other consideration; and this, though no

mand that the profits of the business should be the last to condemn and expose, and which he distributed upon terms different to those which he had himself insisted upon and obtained, when an equal division of the profits was in his favor. | portion of the body politic is at present subject. Under such circumstances A would have the right to insist that the law imposed upon him by B should still be binding upon both, although their relative conditions might have changed, and the capital invested by $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{B}}$ in the business might be double of that invested by A. To any one whose moral sense is not thoroughly corrupted or perverted, or who is not the victim of an obliquity of moral vision, this must be as self-evident as is the proposition that things which are equal to the same are equal to one another.

Now there is not, and can never be, any difference betwixt the moral code to which individuals are subject, and that which is binding upon communities or nations. The law of right and wrong is the same, whether applied to the first or to the second; and one of the most pernicious, and yet most common errors of the day is to power by its successful appeals to Protestant that which distinguishes betwixt private morality, | fanaticism, by its marked bostility to Catholics even done all their duty towards their persecut- and public morality. But if we would apply to in general, and by its marked contempt for the Upper and Lower Canada respectively, the same moral laws as those which we should teel ourselves bound to apply to the case above suggest- ations is this: ed of A and B, there could be no two opinions as to the right of Upper Canada to insist upon "Representation by Population;" seeing that it had previously repudiated that principle when its application would have been unfavorable to itself. and favorable to Lower Canada. The question of right, to him who believes that God has given but one law of right and wrong, and that justice is justice, and injustice, injustice, whether applied to individuals or communities—is as clear as the question of expediency must be to every one, not blinded by national and political prejudices, and not intent upon his own dirty personal ends, rather than upon the integrity of our Catholic institutions, and the preservation of our civil and religious liberties.

We conclude therefore, that it is the interest of Catholics to maintain an Equality of Representation betwixt Upper and Lower Canada, because it is only by so doing that they can maintain equality of political influence betwixt the Catholic and Protestant sections of the Canadian community. We conclude also that Catholics have the right to insist upon the maintenance of that political equality, seeing that Protestants repudiated the principle of "Representation by of Upper Canadian Protestantism, but to the Population," when the application of that principle was unfavorable to their interests, and maintained the principle of "Equality of Representation" whilst their population was far inferior to that of the Catholic section of the community. We conclude therefore, in the last place from these premises—that, since it is the interest of Catholics to uphold at the present moment "Equality of Representation," and since they have the moral right to do so, it is their bounden duty so to do. If they, or any portion of them neglect this duty; the punishment will fall first and heaviest upon the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, in that they will be deprived of the little advantages which they now enjoy: thanks to the influence of the Catholic vote in the Legislature, and will be irretrievably subjected to the cruel and degrading yoke of " Protestant Ascendency" which George Brown and the Protestant Reformers have already in anticipation placed upon their necks. A few amongst them may perhaps obtain government situations and a slice of Ministerial pudding by siding with the natural enemies of their race and creed; but upon the moral and religious interests of the entire Catholic community, the effects of " Representation by Population" will be most pernicious. and irremediable.

We shall told by some whose passions overpower their reason, and with whom the prospects of personal political advancement are of greater weight than are the interests of their Church and the Catholic education of their children-in extenuation of their degrading alliance with George Brown, that the Catholics of Upper Canada have but little to be thankful for to the Catholic representatives of Lower Canada; and that if the latter had but exerted themselves vigorously, as they should have done, the School preponderance in the Legislature. Therefore, if Question would have been satisfactorily settled truth, and justice, and right be objective and long ago. This is true, but is no reason for perconstant realities, independent of human passions manently strengthening the hands of George and prejudices, the people of Upper Canada Brown, and his allies the "Protestant Reformers." The Catholic representatives of Lower Canada, its Ministers and public men, have been shamefully lax in the performance of their duties towards their coreligiouists of the West; but There can be no doubt as to the justice of the this laxity had its origin, not in any ill-will towards the latter, but in timidity, but in an impolitic and unmanly dread of George Brown and proportion to the amount of capital and labor our "natural allies." The Lower Canadians embarked therein by the several partners, re- feared, lest by too warmly espousing the cause of spectively. But if A and B were to enter into the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, they partnership, A furnishing two-thirds of the entire | should intensify the hostility of the inveterate necessary capital; and if Bavailing himself of enemies of all that the majority of Lower Canaforce or fraud, were successfully, by himself or da mostly cherish. Dread of the Protestant Reothers, to insist upon receiving one-half the pro- formers, who are the natural enemies of every-

ceases not to deplore as one of the exciting causes of the irritation to which the Catholic

Now if our explanation is correct, it must be evident that everything which can tend permanently to increase the political power of the Protestant Reformers, must have the effect of increasing the dread in which they are held by the Lower Canadians; and therefore of increasing the aversion of the latter to interfere in Upper Canadian qustions, even when the vital interests of religion are at stake. It is from the Protestant Reformers that the opposition to Separate Schools for Catholics emanated; by the Protestant Reformers has that opposition been kept alive, stirred up and fanned into a flame; and it is therefore madness on the part of Catholics, it is but to throw fuel on the fire. to do or say anything calculated to increase the political influence of the party which has risen Popish " Dogans" in particular. The practical result which we would draw from these consider-

That it is the interest and the duty of the Catholics of Lower Canada to take an active part in all that concerns their persecuted brethrenof the West; and that it is the interest and the duty of the Catholics of Upper Canada to withhold all political countenance from any man, and any party, who or which, directly or indirectly, encourages "Representation by Population."

To those of our Protestant cotemporaries who have kindly undertaken to criticise, but who have evidently not so much as glanced at, the Bishop's Pastoral against usury, we would say a few words, with the object of allaying their anprehensions, and of dissipating their objections. They need-we can assure them of it-they need be under no fears of any undue or tyrannical interference with the course of trade, or with the business affairs of the Province. The Bisliop of Montreal addresses lumself to the consciences of sincere Catholics; but leaves the rest of the world, with its extortioners and usurers, whether they be called Catholics or Protestants, at perfect liberty to pursue their nefarious traffic, to grind the faces of the poor. and to devour the substance of the widows and fatherless children. In spite of the earnest remonstrances of Mgr. Bourget, there will still be plenty of bad Catholics, and of sound Protestants to carry on the business of "usury," and blood-sucking, and that till the day of judgment.

Neither are there grounds for accusing the Bishop of interfering with the private pecuniary affairs of the community, or of laying additional burdens upon the consciences of his people. It must be remembered that the Bishop of Montreal does not make the law, but that he merely declares it. He tells his hearers, being Catholics,-" This is the law of the Church with regard to exacting of interest. If you would live, obey it; if you disobey it, it is at your own peril, for I have discharged my conscience, and no man can plead ignorance of the law, because of my neglect of duty." Here is a fact which even intelligent Protestants often overlook. A Bishop, the Pope himself, has no power to annul the laws of God; and as it is God, not Pope or Bishop, who has made usury a sin, so neither Pope nor Bishop can make usury innocent, or absolve the usurer from the obligations of the divine law. As our Pastor, and divinely appointed teacher, the Bishop tell us, what is by God's law allowed, and what forbidden; exhorting us to cling to the one, and to eschew the other. He merely enlightens our consciences, but lays no fresh burdens upon them; and his Pastoral is but the torch which shows us more clearly the path in which God has enjoined us to

If however it is to the Church's exposition of the divine law that our Protestant cotemporaries object, we would ask them to show upon what grounds, according to the laws of natural justice, A baving lent x to B, can reclaim from the latter the restoration of anything more than, or over and above the value of, x,—unless Λ have incurred expence, loss, or risk of loss, by his loan to B. Where there is loss, or risk of loss incurred, or where there is expence, or cessation of profit, there, and for those reasons, the Church recognises the perfect right of the lender to exact the return of an amount over and above the value of the thing lent, equivalent to the 'loss or expence accruing from the loan, and proportionate to the risk to which the lender is thereby exposed—and so far there can be no difference betwixt the results of Catholic theological teachings, and of Protestant politico-economical analysis. What the Protestant objector bas to prove is this-that, according to natural justice, the lender who incurs by his loan neither loss nor risk of loss, neither expence nor cessation of profit, has a moral right to exact from him to whom his loan is made, anything over and above the full value of the thing lent.

Amongst men of all denominations the term

proach, almost synonomous with that of cheat or blackleg; and this shows that men are generally agreed in admitting that there is a sin to which the name of " usury" is applicable. We may differ as to whether this sin can be repressed by civil legislation; but the common consent of mankind recognises the sin, and condemns it .-In vain do the political economists argue; their logic can never convince the heart, can never persuade the man of plain honest sense, that he is clear from moral turpitude who takes advantage of his neighbor's poverty or urgent wants, to extort from him an amount of interest not justified by the loss, or risk of loss, incurred by the loan, and by the withdrawal from profitable employment of the sum loaned. In such a case the logic of the honest heart, whether Catholic or Protestant, is more powerful than that of the clear head of the modern political economist, and more in harmony with the teachings of the Gospel, and the precepts of Christian Charity. For the hatred of "usury" is not confined to

Papists; and it would be a libel to deny that in their commercial dealings Protestants often set men calling themselves Catholics an example which the latter might imitate with spiritual benefit to themselves, and pecuniary profit to their customers. Protestants have by no means a monopoly of usury, and with many of them there will be found little, if any substantial difference in opinion from the views set forth by the Bishop's Pastoral. The Quebec Morning Chronicle commenting upon it recognises that "the doctrines of the RomaniSee are liberal, and quite in accordance with the science of political economy;" and our cotemporary at the same time speaks eulogistically of the Bishop's strictures upon the conduct of "those sharks, of whom we have too many, who take perfect security, and yet exact more interest than money is worth in the market." In the same spirit the Montreal Commercial Advertiser deals with the Pastoral; and though at first, and before he had read it in its entirety, he commented upon it in a somewhat captions spirit, yet in a subsequent notice he honorably acknowledged his error, and retracted his too hasty condemnation; promising that "the next time Bishop Bourget publishes a Pastoral Letter in two parts," he will wait until he has the second part, before expressing an opinion upon it. This is a good rule; and if Protestants would universally act up to it, if before expressing an opinion upon Catholic dogmas, Catholic moral theology, and Catholic observances, they would but take the pains to learn from Catholic sources wherein those dogmas, that theology, and those observances consist, religious controversy would be greatly reduced in quantity, and at the same time much improved in quality, by being purged of all its acrimony .-We should no longer hear or read that the Jesuits taught that it is lawful to do evil that lath with heretics - and that the Catholic Church approved of, and systematically encouraged persecution. These are the forgeries of ignorance, as often as of malice. Knaves fabricate and issue them; fools accept and circulate them; and in consequence an unhealthy social circulation rapidly obtains, rendering friendly intercourse betwixt Catholics and their calumniators almost impossible. Indeed if Protestants generally believed one hundredth part of the slanders against Catholicity which are bandied from mouth to mouth amongst Protestants, and gravely asserted from thousands of evangelical pulpits, they would look upon Papists as men with whom it would be neither prudent nor honorable to hold any social or friendly intercourse whatso-

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The most interesting portion of the proceedings of that august body during the past week, has been the debate on Mr. Ferguson's Bill for Representation by Population. This has been continued by adjournment from day to day, and many powerful speeches have been made on both sides. Mr. Dunkin distinguished himself by an admirable address on the subject, in the course of which he thoroughly analysed all the arguments of the advocates of the proposed change, and exhibited their frivolity. It is however, a question of might against right, and one therefore, in which the Upper Canadians care little whether they have justice on their side, so as they have the power or might. "We-this is their argument-are now strong enough to force upon the Lower Canadians the alteration which we seek for, as the means of assuring our political ascendancy. What matters it, that at the time when the ques- Divorce is in short, but another name for polyour legislative union with our more populous and wealthy neighbor? This was but the measure wherewith we mete out to others; we have another measure wherewith we mete out to ourselves—and this measure we now are determined to employ in our dealings with the Papists of in the village. The inundation extends up all the Lower Canada." The Queuec correspondent way to Beauharnois. To the rear of Laprairie the waters have their way to the River Richelieu, and a of the Montreal Gazette has some remarks upon large portion of the country resembles a lake.

this subject, which as more reasonable and just than those which we are accustomed to find in the columns of our Protestant colemporaries, we lav before our readers:-

"No people are more ready than Lower Canadians to listen to demands for justice and reform of abuses; but when the demand is made in the tone and temper exhibited by the Grits, it is absurd to hope that the appeal will be successful. When men are told that concessions are demanded of them in order that the hands of their enemies may be strengthened to work them injury, they were something more than human if they did not resist the threatened change to the attermost. The French Canadians are warned that the leaders of the Upper Canada majority design to rob them of their institutions, to destroy, in fact, the whole social fabric out of which, and in common with which, alone any safe and healthy progress can be made; the British inhabitants are told they can have no more separate schools but must, wherever the population is mixed, submit to such schools as the majority choose to establish. They are told that their manufactures must be crushed by free trade, to suit the views of Western agriculturists: and that the trade of the St. Lawrence shall not be fostered, but New York made the seaport for Western Canada, to suit Toronto and Hamilton importers. What wonder if all Lower Canada is alarmed at a prospect such as this, and should en masse resist a proposal to strengthen the hands of the men who propose these things. The warnote of sectional hostility has been sounded in the West against every interest and every section of Lower and Central Canada. If a war of assault is met by a war of defence, the assailants have no cause to complain.

A vote of censure on, or want of confidence in, the Ministry, was negatived by a majority of

FREEDOM OF EDUCATION IN LOWER CA-NADA .- The annexed paragraph is from the Montreal Witness of the 15th inst., and contains a well-merited tribute to the justice and love of fair play which have always characterised the decisions of the legal tribunals of the Lower or Catholic section of the Province, when the in-

terests of Protestants were concerned:-SCHOOL TAXES .- We published on Saturday a notice of a judgment rendered by Mr. Coursol against the Hou. John Young, for school taxes, which, without explanation conveyed a very erroneous impression, as will be seen from the following extract of a letter with which that gentleman has favored us. We gladly publish this explanation, not only in justice to Mr. Young, but as involving the decision of a point of great interest to the public of Lower Canada. It will be seen that this decision in favor of Dissentient Schools, which appears to us a righteous oue, is rendered by a Roman Catholic Magistrate,being an additional proof of the spirit of fairness which prevails, we trust, among our judges and other public men in the administration of the laws. The following is the extract from Mr. Young's let-

"I own a property at the Tanneries. The school taxes are £12 10s. per annum. There are Trustees for the Protestant School, and Trustees for the Catholic School. I paid my taxes for three years to the Protestant Trustees, when I was informed by the Catholic Trustees that I had no right to do so, that I was not a "resident," and that in consequence I should refund the sum which I had paid to the Protestant Trustees. This I refused to do. The Catholic Trustees sued me for the amount thus paid, and the case was argued by counsel before a Bench of Magistrates, who were equally divided in opinion, and that case still remains undecided. I was again called upon by the Protestant Trustees to pay the amount duc. This I was ready and willing to to do, but I did not wish to be compelled to pay twice, and a friendly suit was suggested, which I agreed to, in order that the law might be interpreted by the Court. Such is a simple narrative of facts; but your article would to the inference that I had refused to good may follow-that it was a general rule of pay school taxes, and was condemned and compelled to do so. The principle involved is an important the Roman Church that it was lawful to break one, as the Catholic Trustees deny my right to give my taxes to a Dissentient School because I am not resident, which was never the intention of the law."

> We need scarcely add that, as a consistent advocate of "Freedom of Education," the TRUE WITNESS rejoices in the decision of the Court, recorded above. The principle which we evoke in our own behalf, and in behalf of our ill-used brethren the Catholic minority of Western or Protestant Canada, we would desire to see applied to the Protestant minority of the Eastern or Catholic section of the Province; and if there be anything in the School laws of the latter which enables the majority to tax the minority for school purposes, to which as Protestants they are opposed, every honest and liberal Catholic should at once insist upon its repeal, and urge an immediate amendment of the School system itself. No man should be taxed for the support either of a school or of a Church to which he entertains conscientious objections; and this law, which we desire to see applied in behalf of the Catholic immority of the West, we should insist upon applying in all its integrity in behalf of the Protestant minority of the East. This is the law of truth as distinguished from spurious liberality, and is thus stated by Christ Himself:-

"All things whatsoever you would that men should do unto you, do you also to them—for this is the law and the prophets."—St. Matt. vii, 12.

MORALITY OF DIVORCE LAWS .- The Protestant Times tells us that it is at length the opinion of "shrewd observers of the proceedings of the Divorce Court, that an application for the dissolution of one marriage is seldom made until another has been resolved on, and that Sir Cresswell Cresswell is not more the follower, than the precursor of Hymen."tion of the Union was first mooted, we, through | gamy; and it is the inevitable tendency of our representatives insisted upon Equality of Protestant principles to set aside the Christian Representation, as the condition sine qua non of law of marriage, and to introduce in lieu thereof the beastly system of divorce which now obtains in almost every Protestant country upon earth.

> A French contemporary says, that at Laprairie, on Sunday, a flag of distress was raised, and cannons

Honor to the Brave.—We are glad to see that the Irish Catholics of Montreal have deemed it their duty to testify their admiration of the brave Irish defenders of the rights of the Holy See. This duty has been appropriately discharged by the St. Patrick's Society, and the subjoined Address has been sent to us for publication. Honor to the brave!-honor to the true hearted sons of St. Patrick, who know how to appreciate courage, and chivalrous devotion. At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening, January 18th, 1861, the following

Resolution was unanimously adopted :-"That the members of this Society, sympathising with the cause of the Holy Father, Pius IX., rejoice in his success, and feel proud of the brave and gallant conduct of their fellow-countrymen; and desiring to unite with all Christendom, in testifying their high sense and appreciation of their disinterestedness and valor whilst in the Papal service-do resolve that an Address be presented by the Sr. Patrick's Society of the City of Montreal to Major O'Reilly, and the Soldiers of the Irish Papal Brigade."

TO MAJOR O'REILLY, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Fellow-Countrymen-Permit us to offer you our joyous and fraternal congratulations on your safe arrival in your native land, after the hardships and dangers of the recent struggle in which you were engaged, and through which you carried yourselves with so much gallantry and heroism.

All Christendom resounds with the praises of those gallant soldiers, who volunteered so nobly in the service of the Sovereign Pontiff. But of none does it speak more highly than of the chosen few whom Ireland sent forth to do battle in that holy and righteous cause. The whole Catholic world admires you-Ireland feels proud of you-and we, your fellowcountrymen, desire to join in the universal thanksgiving, and echo back across the waves those generous sentiments of esteem for your meritorious actions which greeted your return to the sacred soil of

We were not, fellow-countrymen, unmoved spectators of that grand drama in which you acted so great a part. We could not remain unmoved and passive while the immemorial and long-cherished rights of the Holy Father were assailed by the enemies of social order and religion. For the temporal rights of the successor of Peter are an universal Catholic question, as much Irish as Italian; and his cause is that of the whole Catholic world-the cause of right and justice against might and ambition-the cause of the Church-and one well worthy of the self-denying heroism of the children of the Island of Saints.

We felt proud to see the magnanimity-truly emuous of that of the valiant Crusaders of old-with which you flew to arms at the first alarm that the Papacy was in danger. We watched your career with auxious solicitude from the beginning; our eyes were upon you from the moment that you left your natives homes, until you returned to them ;and our sympathies were always with you, for the honor of Ireland was at stake. And we feel proud, to-day, of your chivalous conduct throughout that unequal contest; for although not successful, your defence of the Papal rights was none the less merit-

We expected great things from you-for we knew that you would nobly acquit yourselves of your glorious undertaking; and we were not deceived .--Perugia, Castelfidardo, and Spoletto are the noble records of your valor. These are new gems in the Crown of old Ireland-new laurels around her brow. and the triumphant refutation of the slanderous censures with which the ungenerous press of England tory; and the incorruptible Judge will not fail to have been greatly respected. All the hodies have been found.—Transcript. do justice, and award the meed which your disinterestedness and devotion to the cause of Rome de-

And now, fellow-countrymen, that you have returned with glory to the bosom of your native land, we feel that you will comport yourselves with the dignity becoming members of your illustrious Brigade-with the same chivalrous independence as when your gallant commander, speaking in your name, told the proud Sardinian that "Irishmen know how to die, but do not surrender." There remains a noble mission for you in that dear old land. Ireland will never forget you ; -she, will look to you as the first defenders of her honor and her dignity. It is for you -you who have had arms in your hands- to give new life to the spirit of patriotism; to resuscitate the energies of your countrymen, and direct their aspirations towards the redemption of their interests, the vindication of their rights, and the resurrection, of their nationality.

Accept, fellow-countrymen, our congratulations the assurance of our esteem, and heartfelt desires for your success; and our lasting prayer shall be, that Ireland may never, never want those heroic virtues | 90 to 6.10; Fancy, S5.50 to 5.60; No. 1, \$5.15 to so nobly displayed by the citizen soldiers of the Irish Papal Brigade.

On behalf of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal,

EDWARD MURPHY, President Wм. Вооти, Recording Secretary. St. Patrick's Hall, Montreal, } March 1861.

"LE COURRIER D'OTTAWA."-This is the title of a new paper published in the French language, and in the interests of Catholicity, at the City of Ottawa. Heartily do we congratulate our new cotemporary upon his appearance, sincerely do we wish him a long and prosperous gall, of a daughter. career and full success in his labors to unite Catholics of all origins against their common enemy. This, in our humble sphere, has been the constant object of the True Witness. Much as we respect the sentiment of nationality when years. restricted to its legitimate domain, we as thomatter what the place of our birth, belong; to lament his death.

ber our first and best affections are due; and he who for her sake is not ready to abandon land and home, and to trample every party tie and every human consideration, every prejudice, and every affection under foot, is unworthy of the name of Catholic. He is but what the Yankees term a "doughface."

We had therefore in Lc Courrier D'Ottawa a fellow-laborer in the same holy cause as that in which the True WITNESS is engaged. Untrammelled by party ties of any kind, indifferent to the clamors of partisan political strife, and to the sordid contests of the 'Ins' and the 'Outs,' et it be our common object to devote our every faculty to the service of our common mother, and to the cementing of union betwixt all her children. If these were all united, they might laugh to scorn the hostility of their foes.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS .- We hope that we may not again be taxed with blasphemy for copying from the Montreal Witness the following testimony as to the moral condition of the Proestants of the large cities in England. Our evangelical cotemporary copies from the London Watchman, a high Protestant authority, who

"A cancer is eating away the family life of myriads of the operative classes of England, is contaminating their homes by incestuous vices, and is so far assimilating the character of our great cities to that of the Cities of the Plain." -- From the Montreal Witness, April 13th, 1861.

Never has the TRUE WITNESS said anything so severe of the morality of Protestant England as is contained in the above extract from our evangelical cotemnorary.

DISCOVERY OF A BODY IN THE CANAL .- On Sunday night the body of a man was found in one of the upper locks of the Canal. Attention being attrated to the circumstances, a number of persons viewed the body, and it was identified yesterday morning as that of one Leduc, who had zeen missing since January last. It is said that he had been previously deranged, and while in this state had wandered away from home, and had, doubtless, thrown himself into the Canal. These facts having come out at the investigation on Monday, the mystery of the unfortunate man's disappearance was fully cleared up .-

BENEFITS OF STATE-SCHOOLISM .-- We clip the following suggestive notice from the Carleton Herald an Upper Canadian Protestant paper :--

"Loaferism is an evil which has attained in our young country an enormous growth among our juvenile population of late years, and denotes an unhealthy tone in our domestic system, occurring as it does too, in a country, where there are so many avenues for obtaining a respectable livelihood, and advancement in life.—Carleton Herald.

FATAL ACCIDENT. - THREE PERSONS DROWNED. --On Tuesday evening last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, five persons, who were embarked in a flat-bottomed boat, were returning from town with provisions and other necessaries. They were crossing from the road leading along the bank of the canal, near the Sugar Factory, to St. Patrick Street, when, in consequence of the boat being overcharged, it upset, precipitating the whole party into the water. Three of them, unfortunately, were drowned, named William Carmody, a milkman, aged 43; his daughter Elizabeth, aged 19; and a young man named Thos. Ryan, aged 17. The two young men who escaped were named Brophy; one of them was yesterday suffering much from the effects of the immersion. Carmody leaves a wife and large family to deplore teemed, and sought to stigmatise your stainless char- his untimely end. Considerable sympathy is being acters. But these are now become matters of his- evinced by his friends and neighbors, by whom he ap-

> The Chatham Planet says notwithstanding all that has been said and written respecting the early departure of Sir Edmund Head from this Province, and the arrival of his successor to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, we believe we will be found to be correct in saying that it is His Excellency's present intention to remain here until the completion of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and the removal of the Government to that city.

The Kingston Whig says of course we go for Representation by Population; where is the Upper Canada man who does not? But we don't go it blindly. That Upper Canada should have a greater number of representatives than Lower Canada, if it has a greater population, is quite right. But how is that excess of representation to be divided? Is it all to go west of Toronto, and none to east? Is Central Canada to be placed in a worse position than at present? If that is to be the case things had better remain as they are. There is really nothing for Central Canada to fight about.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, April 17, 1861. Flour .- Double Extra, \$6.50 to \$7.00; Extra, \$5 5.25; No. 2, \$4.80 to 5.00; Fine, \$4.00 to 4.25 Bag Floor .- Spring Wheat S2.65 to 2.70 ; Scotch,

\$2,70 to 2,75. Wheat .- Upper Canada Spring, \$1.13 to \$1.154.

Pease.—73 to 76, per 66 lbs.

Pork—Barrels Mess, \$17.50 to \$18.25; Prime Mess, \$13.00 to \$14.00; Prime \$9 00 to \$10.00. Butter-Uninspected 11c to 15c. Our quotations to-day are nominal, in the absence

of transactions to base quotations upon, every person being engaged in ascertaining the damage caused by the flood. Ashes-We cannot quote prices since the fire, there being no stock to make sales.

Ontmeal, \$4.15 to \$4.25 per 200 lbs. DAVID E. MACLEAN & Co., Commission Merchants, Shippers & Brokers.

Birth.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Mrs. John Dou-

In this city, on the 15th instant, Henry Edward, infant son of Mr. Henry Ryan, aged 7 months and

In this city, on the 6th instant, of consumption, James Duff, Esq., Clerk War Department, aged 43

restricted to its legitimate domain, we as tho-John Ahearn, blacksmith, aged 54 years. The roughly detest it, under whatsoever form it may deceased was a native of the County of Waterford, display itself, when it thrusts itself into the sanc- Ireland, and was for a long time a respected resident of Montreal. He removed to Ottawa City some tuary, and creates strife betwixt the children of eighteen years ago, where he amassed considerable one mother, the Church. To her we all, no property, leaving a numerous family in comfortable circumstances, besides a large circle of friends to

FUGITIVES TO CANADA .- A new question has arisen, viz :- whether the Southern Confederacy can have the benefit of the Extradition law for the arrest of fugitives from justice to Onnada. The United States have a treaty with Great Britain for this purpose, but if the seceded States have really separated from the Union, they lose the benefit of, that provision; in which case Canada will become as safe and popular a refuge for abscouding debtors as for slaves .- Montreal Pilot.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF PETER HAGEN, who left Cobourg about two years ago for Lower Canada, by his sister MARGA-RET HAGEN, Cobourg, C. W.

MR. JEAN BRUNEAU, having resigned as a Director of La Banque du Peuple, ceases to be a Member of the Corporation of said Bank. Montreal, 1st April, 1861.

B. H. LAMOINE, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Plans of a NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, to be ERECTED in BURLINGTON, Vt., may be seen at Mr. P. M'WILLIAMS' house, St. Paul Street, near the present Cathedral, Burlington, Vt. : and Sealed Proposals for the execution of the work will be re-ceived, by addressing Box No. 299 BURLINGTON Post Office, up to the FIRST of MAY next; also Copies of the Specification of the work can be obtained by addressing as above or by applications to the BISHOP'S PALACE or to the Office of the TRUE WITNESS Montreal. March 14, 1861.

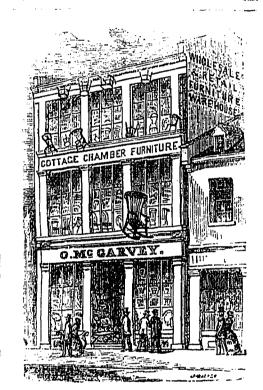
CARD OF THANKS.

II. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past three years and hopes to merita continuance of the same. He has also to inform them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St François Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Middle aged Man, having a Diploma, both for a Model School and Academy, would willingly engage as RESIDENT TUTOR, or TEACHER, to a Public

Apply to this Office, or to Mr. William Fitzgerald, 125 St. Autoine Street, Montreal, C.E.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-TURE, -- the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enamed Chumber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany any, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for eash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods :- Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mallogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month. All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to

\$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 121 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN McGARVEY. Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

DIPTHERIA.

We are informed that a sure specific for that dread-ED DISEASE, DIPTHERIA and sore throat, now prevailing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water-two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it one trial. ears.

At his residence, in Ottawa City, on the 11th inst., Walten writes us from Coshocton, Ohio:

"I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, Diptheriu or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when used in time. This fact should be made known to the world.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 25 .- The answer of the Rishop of Poitiers to the bill of charges communicated to him by the Council of State, for having uttered and published language disrespectful to the Emperor in his famous "Pontius Pilate" pastoral, has been received by the Council, and is under consideration. The Bishop declines, I understand, to admit the competency of the Council of State, on the ground that its intervention in ecclesiastical matters of the nature in question is founded on the "organic lawt" framed subsequently to the Concordat, and that the said "organic laws" have never been recognised by the Holy Sec. The Bishop, moreover, expresses surprise that the Council of State should intervene between him and M. de Lagueronniere. M. de Lagueronniere published, in his own name, a certain pamphlet entitled La France, Rome, et l'Italie, on a subject in which the Bishop felt deeply interested. He had a perfect right, he says, to answer M. de Lague-ronniere, and the Council have not the right to assume that his language was applicable to the Emperor, the Emperor not having mixed himself up in the controversy between himself and M. de Lagueconniers. What further steps the Council will take in the matter, or whether they will allow M. de Lagueronniere to consider himself, after all, the real Pontius Pilate, I cannot say .- Correspondent of the Times.

One of your London morning contemporaries, says the Times' correspondent, published an article on Thursday last commenting on the charity sermon which it states was preached on St. Patrick's Day in the Church of St. Roche by the Bishop of Orleans, for the benefit of the evicted tenants of Lord Plun-

"Repeating every abominable falsehood, embodying every possible accusation of cruelty, tyranny, and religious persecution against the Bishop of Tuam, and ignoring altogether the remotest doubt of their absolute truth;"

and adding that, as "Roman Catholic priests, like the Roman augurs, cannot meet each other's eyes without a smile, there must have been rare merriment in the Sacristy of St. Roche after the sermon of Monsignor (sic) Dupan-

The sermon may, for aught I know to the contrary, prove to be of the kind described by your contemporary, and it may excite merriment among the priests in the sacristy of St. Roche; but such, at all events, has not been the case as yet, for the simple reason that the Bishop of Orleans preached no sermon of any kind, good, bad, or indifferent, on St. Patrick's Day in the Church of St. Roche, nor in any other church in Paris. Indeed, for some months past the Bishop has not made his appearance in any pulpit in the metropolis. It is this day, the 25th of March, that the Bishop preaches, and he has just addressed the following letter to the Journal des Debats in reply to that of Lord Plunket to Lord Cowley, and published in that paper, on the "Partry" ser-

"Sir-Permit me to express some surprise at your having inserted in your paper of the 22nd instant a letter having for its object to protest before hand against a charity sermon which I have to preach in Paris on the 25th, for the Irish poor.

"The writer of that letter, M. Plunket, Lord Bishop of the Anglican church, and a rich proprietor in Ireland, designates my future words as a scaffolding of calumnies.' He is a very clever man if he knows what I shall say, for I humbly confess that I am not quite as well informed on that point as

he is. "He does not deny that there are poor persons in Ireland, and that fact suffices for me to ask charity

for them. "Who has made these persons poor?

"I do not mean to accuse any one, nor yet to contest M. Plunket's right to dismiss his tenants, in the winter season. I merely congratulate him on not being a bishop in the States of the Church. To what accusation would he not be exposed at this moment throughout all England?

" As for myself, who am a Catholic bishop, wheresoever I find poverty, if I inquire into the cause of it, I seek above all to diminish the weight of it .-This will be the whole object of my sermon, by Bishop Plunket's leave, whose cause has been sufficiently judged, and about whom I have no intention to ocvself. I surrender to his criticisms mon the moment it has issued from my lips. But, though much habituated to discussion, this is the first time that I have had to answer words which have not as yet been uttered.

"You will, I am sure, as an act of justice, insert these lines in your next number.

" Receive, &c.,

"FELTX, Bishop of Orleans." The Bishop of Orleans preached on Monday, at St. Roch, the famous sermon about Ireland, which one of your contemporaries prematurely-and it must be added inacurately -reported as having been delivered on St. Patrick's Day. I was not able to get into the church, the doors of which were shut to prevent accidents from overcrowding, long before the sermon commenced. I heard from a friend who was there, that Mgr. Dupanloup did not say a word about Lord Plucket or his tenants; but he preached a violent sermon against England, the moral of which was that English ideas of what was good for Italy must be bad, because England was the oppressor of Ireland. He read long extracts from O'Connell's speeches and parliamentary blue books, from which he drew the conclusions that seven-tenths of the great men of England were Irishmen, that the population of Ireland had been reduced from eight millions to five millions, entirely by English oppression, and that Ireland was the most ill-used country on the face of the earth. In the course of the compliments, many of them most deserved, which he paid to the Irish character, he said that the emigrants sent home one million sterling a year to their poor relations in the mother country.—Paris Correspondent of Express.

The Times' correspondent writes :-General Goyon has been authorized to make contracts for supplies for the army at Rome for six months, which would show that there is no intention of withdrawing the troops for the present.

The Paris papers were "invited" two or three days ago not to publish the Pope's allocution, delivered in the Consistory of the 18th. I hear, however, that the "invitation" is modified, and that they will be allowed to publish it amended and corrected (in Paris) by authority. The original document as delivered in Consistory was somewhat strongly worded.

The rumours in circulation to-day are warlike, and have produced a certain impression on the public. If these rumours are well-founded hostilities would appear not merely probable, but imminent, between the Austrians and Piedmontese. In spite of the assurances given on behalf of Austria that no aggression should be committed by her armies, the massing of troops goes on; and, to be ready against all emergencies, it is said that Cialdini has received orders to form a fourth corps d'armee on the Po. The Austrians have declared they would not be the first to attack; the Piedmontese, I suppose; have said the same; but, as there is bad blood on both sides, any pretext will serve for either party to begin. Austrians, doubtless, feel irritated at being bearded by an enemy towards whom hatred is probably mingled with another feeling; and the Piedmontese. perhaps, count on assistance from their great protector, notwithstanding his warnings; or it may be that both Austrians and Piedmontese are inspired by mutual apprehension and exaggerate the danger:

'Among other reports, Victor Emmanuel is said to have written to his son-in-law, Prince Napoleon, that he was in daily expectation of an attack, and urging him to represent matters to the Emperor in

their true light. In the latter part of the day a behef gained ground that a collision between some de-tachments of Austrian and Piedmontese troops had

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The Minister of Marine left Paris to-day for L'Orient to visit the port, and to be present at the launching of a steel-plated frigate to be called La Couronne. PARIS, Thursday. - The case against the Bishop of Poitiers in reference to his late mandement on the Roman question was decided to day by the Council of State. The Bishop, who was defended by M. Cornudot, was condemned to be formally reprimanded.

Thursday Evening .- The Patrie of this evening publishes an article, sigued by its chief editor, M. Leymairac, on the official ceremonial observed at the funeral of the Duchess of Kent, and directing the attention of its readers to the presence of the Princes. of Orleans, who accompanied the English Princes. The article continues :-

"It will be asked in France, 'What does such a demonstration mean? What does the Royal family of England intend by inviting to this official honor a family who have fortified their rights by the will of the neople?'"

The Patrie enumerates the reasons for an union between France and England, and asks why there appears to be an intention to encourage divisions in France.

"The English people," concludes the article, "have no participation in such puerile manifestations. The two peoples need more than ever to become united, and, thank God! the great interests of the world are not subordinate to the caprices of Courts." The Patrie and the Poys of this evening states

that the concentration of the Austrian troops on the Po is a purely defensive measure. THE CATHOLIC PARTY IN FRANCE. - It is reported

in Paris that a certain number of the Catholic party in the Chamber of Deputies had proposed an amendment in the address, thanking the Emperor for the Catholic sentiment he has exhibited towards the Pope; and they were only prevented from pressing the point by the intimation from the highest quarter that such a step would be followed by a decree of dissolution.

THE FRENCH ARMY .- It appears from the Annuaire Milisaire for the present year, just published, that the French army under arms consists of 387 battalions of infantry, 384 squadrons of cavalry, 722 batteries of artillery, 13 companies of pontonniers, and 32 squadrons of artillery train. There are moreover, three corps of Gendarmerie, who in case of war, could supply four battalions of infantry and five magnificent squadrons of cavalry. The general staff of the French army comprises 10 Field Marshals, 94 Generals of Division on active service, 10 of whom have held the rank of commander in chief, and 162 Generals of Brigade; 340 Colonels, 317 Lieutenant Colonels. 1,370 Majors, and 6,871 Captains.

LETTER OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.-HIS ROYAL Aighness the Prince de Joinville has lately addressed a letter to a friend in Paris, of which the following translation has been communicated to us (Weekty Register) for publication :-

I should like nothing better than to occupy myself (such sacrifices would cost me little) with the press the journals, but I want somebody to show me We cannot engage on equal terms with the how. Government in disputing for what is purchasable, and, when it does find what is saleable, the Government crushes. Now, we have got Prince Napoleon's speech, which is, as Persigny says, an "event." Diplomacy exists, only to lie; the truth is to be found in the speech. It is there in every shape, not only in the announcement of the immediate abandonment of the Pope, but also in the court basely paid to the we powers of the day most accessible to flatterythe revolutionists and the English. At any rate Prince Napoleon ought to be satisfied; he has found a battle-field to suit him, and the doughty Larocheacquelin has given him the opportunity of a singlecombat of the sort he likes. But what a pity that there was not found in that Senate one voice to reoly to him! What a shame that amongst the former friends and flatterers of Lamoriciere not one should have arisen to vindicate him from the insults of Pie-Yet, in the Senate, nominated by the Emperor, this is intelligible; but what a reproach should we not have to make against ourselves, if the occasion of opening the doors of the Corps Legislatif to a courageous orator presented itself, and if we allowed it to escape through cowardice, love of ease, or jealousy! To be free to speak in France, and to hold he language of symp surrender all the living forces of humanity.

And the Catholics-what are they going to do ?-Amidst all the irritation which Prince Napoleon's speech has caused me, I have asked myself if this startling avowal of war declared by the Bonapartes against my religion was not a fortunate occurrence. The bandage has fallen, it has been torn away from those who were determined to keep it on. Henceforward Napoleonism is avowedly false to religion. In the immediate future our troops will be reduced to guarding the Pope in his palace, and not even that. The Pope without his States, without an in-dependent civil list, whether he remains at Rome as prisoner, or retires into a neutral country, that is still for us a religious revolution. It is not the Italians who are accomplishing this revolution, and I do not charge them with what is happening : I go to a higher quarter than that, they are tools in the hands, first of the Protestants, who welcome as an unexpected blessing the occasion for striking a blow at Catholicism, and then of the two men who, by flattering the bad passions of the two greatest countries in the world, have become their masters, and make any use they please of their passions and their fears. Thus attacked, shall not Catholicism stand on its defence? A man defends his country against invasion, his home against thieves,—shall we not defend our religion? Why should not our Bishops and some other leading persons take the initiative in forming an association for the defence of religion? Such associations exist here, where they give proofs of their power every day. Let the Bishops unite, let them nominate a lay committee; let that committee organise the bases of a broad association. Let them through the clergy, ask each Catholic family to appoint one of it members, male or female, who will become affiliated to the society; let them organise this affiliation in regular ranks, to be used either for raising subscriptions, circulating documents, or mots d'ordre; in a word, for acting legally in the defence of religion. Let us spread this association throughout all Catholic countries, here, in Ireland, and even in Italy; it will not be long before it gives your angry revolutionists some trouble. I think all this possible and feasible, if we engage in it with energy and altogether. At any rate, this new league would be too strong to be strangled without defence. Oh! what results do I see in perspective, if we had only a little boldness and a spirit of interprise, with a militia so organised as that of the clergy! But we should have two or three persons to give the signal, for the Pope cannot order such a raising of bucklers. This must be a spontaneous effort coming from be-

low. The subscription for a bracelet to be offered to the Queen of Naples is an excellent thing, but it is a matter of small detail, a trifle. What we want is the general effort-the united movement of which I have spoken above. Even though we should be beaten, a fight is better than a flight. Are we still men. or are there no longer any males in France but the revolutionists? Let us strive to imitate what the "Procestant Alliance" is doing here. Begin with the women, and the women will draw ou the men. The popular Italian question should be represented (as it really is) as an anti-Catholic, and anti-French campaign of English Protestantism, which constitutes itself in Syria the protector of the as-

By means of the organisation of the ecclesiastical militia to get up a petition to the Emperor, to the Senate, to the Corps Legislatif, a coup of universal

suffrage, springing from the plebiscile of French Ca-tholicism—that might go very fur.

A PESTILENTIAL LIQUOR. The uneasiness inspired, in the French Government by the use and abuse of the pestilential absinthe has induced a fresh inquiry to be instituted, with a view to the creation of a legal impediment to the progress of it among the working population of Paris. But the Government having lone its utmost, by forbidding the use of the noxious liquor on board the vessels belonging to the navy, and by instituting the severest punishment in cases of its sale to the army, finds itself powerless against the free will of a free population, and has no other resource than that of increasing the tax upon the dechol with which the poison is prepared; thus injuring, to a mortal extent, every other branch of trade in which the same alcohol bears a part. More pernicious than brandy, more poisonous than giu, it seems that absinthe undermines the intelligence long pefore its ravages are perceived upon the physical powers. Legrand de Saulle quotes the example of a fellow-student in medicine, endowed by nature with such powerful intellect and capacity of labor that he was regarded by his comrades as destined to take an early place among the princes of medical science, who, from the abuse of absinthe, has sunk to the lowest state of mental degradation, while his physical strength remains to outward seeming unimpaired. He is well known in Paris. Still young and active, the anticipated successor of Dupuytren sells checks at the door of a second-rate theatre of the Boulevards, and sweeps the pavement of the fish market for a living! The unconsciousness of debasement is one of the most painful symptoms of the malady brought on by absinthe. Memory being the first faculty to fail, entirely annihilates that of comparison, which alone could create shame or regret in the victim. The ravages committed in the army and colonies of Algeria by the abuse of this exciting liquor have long been subject of the most earnest reports from the various administrators of the colony. In 1857, Marshal Randon, by a peremptory order, forbade "mercantiles" to follow the army in expedition against the Kabyles. The consequence of the order became visible at once in the slackening of the manufacture of absinthe at Lunel, where the principal preparation of the drug is carried on. The most saisfactory results in point of military hygiene were obtained during this campaign, but as soon as the expedition returned to Algiers the old symptoms reappeared, and the hospitals became once more crowded with blear-eyed idiots waiting to be conveyed home to their friends. The detestable adulteration of the liquor by sulphate of copper is so well-known in the army that it is called familiarly infusion de gros sous, and yet even this knowledge is not sufficient to deter the soldiers from seeking the forgetfulness it procures. At the beginning of last year a great sensation was produced in Paris by the morality which carried off in a short time, with every symptom of poisoning, a considerable number of men belonging to the 1st Regiment of Dragoons .-Every research had been made to discover the cause, when the doctors determined to have the absinthe of the canteens submitted to examination. The presence of a large proportion of sulphate of copper was detected. By order of the colonel, and with solemn ceremony, in presence of the whole troop, the casks containing the liquid were stove in, and their contents swept into the gutter. Health was restored after this execution, which served as a lesson both to the consumer and manufacturer-for the latter is said to substitute chloride of antimony, a far more dangerous poison, and much more difficult of detection than the sulphate of copper. Philanthropists are eager in their suggestions to the Legislature concerning the speedy removal of this scourge, which is most certainly destroying the very sap of life in the youth of all the large towns of France .-Star. ITALY.

There seem to be something out of order in the evolutionary camp at this moment-though the explanation of the fact may make it of no importance -which shows to those not within it, that the final issues of the battle are somewhat doubtful, even in the estimation of those who are most sanguine of final success. Something has occurred to arrest for an instant the progress of the wicked, and men are obliged to wait for somebody's convenience or unwillingness. The work has been done hitherto rapidly, day after day brought us new news of great events, and people were terrified at the wicked daring of the conspirators who had undertaken to dethrone God and to govern the world in His place. There may be obstacles in the way, somebody may have met with unexpected difficulties, at the least, there is a lull in the storm, and people have time to look about them, and ascertain where they are .-London Tublet.

ROME.

Those of my Roman friends who, in the teeth of persistent reports of the progress of negociations between the Pope and the Italian Government, have all along denied the possibility of an arrangement, and have declared that if the French went Pius XI. would prefer departure to concession, have been, to all appearance, in the right-at least as regards the first part of their prediction. The party in the Papal Councils which inscribes on its banner "No compromises and no surrender!" is manifestly in the ascendant. You will remember that the existence of negociations with the Court of Turin was officially denied by the organ of the Pontifical Government and the report was completely discountenanced that the Abbe Passaglia had gone to the Piedmontese capital on a mission from the Vatican. It is not the less true that strenuous efforts have been making by certain persons here-the position of some of whom gave them access to the Pope, while others were understood to be in communication with Count Cavour -to bring about an amicable arrangement, and it was as the agent of these persons that Passaglia visited Turin. The Pope's recent Allocution sufficiently showed how vain all efforts in that direction were likely to be, and converted the misgivings previously entertained into a desponding certainty. Times Cor.

The Duke de Garmont has undergone a little mortification lately. He went to Cardinal Antonelli, and begged that he would not attach any importance to that unfortunate brochure of La Gueronniere, which, the Duke, said, " had greatly displeased the Emperor himself." The Cardinal remaining silent, the Duke repeated this many times over, pausing for a reply in vain, till at length becoming clamorous for some acknowledgment, the Cardinal said, "M. le Duc, I have listened to you with the utmost civility; do not, I pray you, force me to be so uncivil as to say I do not believe you!"-London

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION .- The Journal of Rome. containing the text of the Pope's Allocution, has been seized at the Paris Post-office.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN ROME. - The intended reinforcements for the French garrison at Rome were contemplated with a view to counteract the movements of the Austrians towards the Mincio and the Lave occupied Ancons.

The Times' correspondent says :-

I may further contradict a most astounding statement of an encounter between a French regiment and 700 Papal Zouaves, in which the French were said to have lost between 40 and 50 killed and wounded. There is not a shadow of foundation for this, unless we are to seek it in the incident I lately mentioned of the arrest in a Roman cafe, by a French gendarme, of two Zouaves who sang the scurrilous song of Budinquet.

FELICITY OF THE NEW KINGDOM OF ITALY.—Seve-

with violence, are perpetrated by bands of three or four thieves armed with knives and pistols. The citizens are plundered of their money, watches, breast; pins, their coats, and sometimes stripped even to their shirts—so writes the Monarchia Nazionale of the 6th of March.

THE DELIGHTS OF NAPLES .- The Independente of the 4th March says that the crimes-murders and thefts-committed of late at Naples are so numerous that it is obliged in stating them to arrange them in classes. We will only select a few instances :- On the evening of the 25th February a certain Luigi Pugliese, was stopped in the Via Armiere, by about eight persons disguised and robbed of his cloak and six ducats. In the district of S. Lorenzo, a Davide Torcia was also stopped towards evening by five persons who relieved him of his watch and two plastres! In the Via Dounargina on the evening of the 26th of February, a jeweller named Salvatore Cappola, was attacked by three armed men who took away his watch and umbrella. The same happened to a priest, Don Francesco Secolare, on the same day and about the same hour; and on the following day to an officer, Signor Raffælle Petrucelli. Nor is this all—on the 25th Feb. a poor labourer was killed after having been robbed of his linen and other clothes; and a soldier of the National Guard named Raffæle Faucitano shot one of his companions for some unknown cause.

We fear to sicken our readers by the further recital of such atrocities, but we declare that we have not related a tenth part of the catalogue-but it is more than enough to convince any one of the deplorable state to which the city of Naples has been reduced by its "regenerators."

DISORDERS AT NAPLES .- A Neapolitan correspondent of the Rinnovamento, a journal of the Abruzzi, relates that on the evening of the 13th of February, though himself, a so-called "martyr of liberty," received several wounds on the head from stones thrown by the mob assembled on occasion of the surrender of Gaeta. He adds .- That a lady walking arm-in-arm with her husband was suddenly shot dead with a pistol; that another woman received her death-wound from the dagger of a Garibaldian; that a youth was killed at the Villa Reale, and another wounded in a shop in the middle of the city. These are the annals of liberty!

RUSSIA.

We [Weekly Register] have great pleasure in publishing the following letter from St. Petersburg,

dated March 9. [21] :--"China is better known than Russia-our society

and the rites, hierarchy, and discipline of the Russian is almost Greek to Western Europe. So it has been ever since the Council of Florence. Nothing has been done for these poor schismatics, while for the Protestants, whose schism is so much more serious and obstinate, piles of books have been written -and with what result? The status quo has been pretty nearly preserved since the Council of Trent. f a tythe of the pains that have been expended on the Protestants had been devoted to the Greek Church, would not something better have been gained? I intend to call your attention more than once to this topic; allow me to-day to give you some information about the Russian nobility, and to prove to you how unjust it is to declare them not yet fit for liberal institutions. They have, however, been claiming them for centuries, without a thought of their unfitness. In old times there was no distinction of classes in Russia, as Prince Dolgorouki has clearly shown; every Russian was a free man, exempt from corporal bondage, and there was no serf but the prisoner of war. There are in Russia princely families descended from Ruric and Guedimine, and some others whose genealogy reaches to the eleventh century; but these families, however illustrious, never formed a distinct class before the fifteenth century, and it was only at the close of the sixteenth, when serfage was established, that the nation was rent into three classes-the nobles, citizens and peasants. These three classes depended on the good pleasure of the Tzar. In 1813, the States-General tried to limit the arbitrary power. The Dolgoroukis and the Galitzans repeated the attempt in 1730, but these movements had only a temporary success, because the nobles only sought their own emancipation, and intended to leave all the agricultural populationthat is, the majority of their countrymen-under the yoke of slavery. The constant aim of the Russian Government from the days of Godonouf to our own was to neutralize the people through the nobility, and to rule the nobles through their fear of the peo-ple. Peter III. first exempted the nobles from corporal punishment, and from the obligation of service. Catherine II. gave them a kind of charter which really meant nothing; its privileges were as follows: -1, to be officially exempt from corporal punishment-but to be liable to private whippings; 2, A right of entering the service of the State-if they could get admission; 3, The right of quitting that service-if the Government would accept their resignation; 4, The right of travelling abroad-if they could get their passports; 5, The right of living where they liked-unless the police fixed their residence for them, or locked them up without form of trial. Under the most corrupt constitutional government the meanest beggar has more civil rights than the Russian noble. Hence every Russian worthy of that title, has for years been demanding a form of government which only thieves and fools dislike; the latter because it puts them in their proper level, the former because it binders their pilfer-

Moreover, we consider that we have all the more right to demand a constitution of Alexander II., because his authority has no legal basis. You will be surprised at my saying so, but it is true. The house of Romanoff succeeded to the Russian crown Feb. 21st, 1613, subject to conditions which limited the power of the Tzar and determined his action. The Tzar Michael swore solemnly on the Gospels to observe these conditions; but after six years he violated his oaths by the advice of his father, the Patriarch Philaretes, and consequently freed his subjects from the obligation of their oath to him; for it s clear that no contract binds one person without binding the other. This would be enough, as it was enough for the poor King of Naples, but it is not all.

The male line of the Romanoffs came to an end January 19, 1730, in the person of Peter II. After him. the Russian throne was defiled for ten years by his aunt Anne, who devised the crown to her greatgrandchild, the Prince of Brunswick, then two months old, who was proclaimed Emperor under the name of Ivan IV. Thirteen months afterwards, in November, 1764, a rebellion was organised in the regiment Proebrajinski; if it had not succeeded, it would have been called a crime; having succeeded, it is only a coup d'Etal. Its managers, Lestocq, Razoumofski, and Schouvaloff, were loaded with honors and rewards; they shut up the young Emperor and his family; and, without consulting the nation, they placed on the throne Elizabeth, the illegitimate daughter of Peter I., and Catherine I., then servant to Menchikoff. We say 'illegitimate' because there is no record of the marriage; and even supposing Po, as it was intimated that an aggression against that it was contracted in 1711, as the courtiers of Piedmont was intended. A French division was to St. Fetersburg declare, it will still follow that Anne, Duchess of Holstein, born in 1768, and Elizabeth in 1709, were illegitimate. Moreover, the legitimate wife of Peter I., Eudoxie Zapoukhin, was still alive, and indeed only died after her husband in 1730. But Elizabeth kept the crown, and bequeathed it to her rephew, the son of the Duchess Anne of Holstein Gottorp, who was also an illegitimate daughter of Peter I. The Duke of Hols ein succeeded to the Russian crown December 25, 1761, under the name of Peter III.; he was the great-grandfather of Alexander II.

Now, if Alexander II., gives a constitution, then he and his descendants will be acknowledged by all

mate sovereigns because they descend from Alexander Hin that great Tzar, who was the real regenerator of our country; who transformed the slaves into free citizens, changed an immoral and arbitrary government into a civilized ore, and an Asiatic despotism-into a Christian, and constitutional monarchy." But if we get no constitution, it is the dynasty that is in peril.

THE EMANGIPATION OF THE RUSSIAN SERFS. The text of the manifesto of the Czar announcing to his subjects the emancipation of the serfs, has been published in the St. Petersburgh Guzette. His Majesiy tells them that "on ascending the throne he resolved in all sincerity to acquire the affection of his subjects of every rank and condition-from the warrior who nobly carries arms for the defence of his country to the humble artisan engaged in the works of industry; from the functionary who pursues the highest employments of the State to the laborer whose plough furrows the fields." His Majesty proceeds to glance at the patriarchal relation which have hitherto existed between the peasants and the proprietors, and to that as simplicity of manners has disappeared, the condition of the serfs has been unfavorably affected. He was convinced, therefore, that a great amelioration of their lot was a mission to which he was called by Divine Providence. The steps which have been taken in consulting the nobility, in forming the committees, and in considering the various propositions, are successively detailed; and the mode of emancipation ultimately agreed to, (the substance of which has been given in our columns) is described at length. The co-operation of the nobility is warmly spoken of in the manifesto. 'Russia," says His Majesty, "will never forget that the noblesse, moved solely by their respect for the dignity of man and by the love of their neighbor, have spontaneously renounced the rights which the serfdom now abolished had given them, and have laid the foundations of a new feature for the peasants." They are then called upon to carry out faithfully and conscientiously the regulations which have been deemed fittest for the great end in view. INDIA.

A PROPHECY.-Prophecies sometimes create the event. The following is of some hope:—The arrival of Dulleep Singh in India is, so say the Sikhs, a most portentous event, for they now, more fully than ever, predict the fulfilment of their long-stand. ing prophecy, viz, that in 1862 a contest between the British and the Sikhs will take place, when the latter will prove victorious and regain possession of the Punjab. The advent of Dulleep Singh, they say, is a proof that he is sent by God to be their king, and to be the leader of the Sikhs in this important and auspicious struggle- A few Sikhs in these parts have already resigned private service, and betaken themselves to the Punjab in anticipal tion of the coming struggle.

UNITED STATES.

In Boston Recruiting has been begun both for the army and navy, and men have been rapidly enlisted for both. These are chiefly Americans, and besides a fair number of able bodied seamen, many men from rural labour, and from the shoe trade, are offering themselves. Indeed, the numbers who present themselves are so large as to prove that great want of employment is felt. Only the most healthy are selected. The officers can afford to be so particular that they rejected a man who had served in the British navy because he had lost a finger. From the West the news reaches us that the new Marshal at Chicago, anxious to show that the Republican Government will enforce the laws, and probably to put money in his own purse, is beginning a persecution of fugitive slaves living in that city, to which they have not hitherto exposed. The Republican party in Chicago hang their heads with shame, and all negroes who incur any risk of being sent back into bondage are being rapidly transported into the Queen's Dominions. Within a week three hundred respectable citizens most of them earning a good living, and rendering the same service to the community as the same number of men of a different colour, have left the city. On Sunday one hundred and fifteen all went away together by railway for Canada, after an affecting service in their own Baptist chapel. It would be well if the countrymen of Prescott, who has given us so eloquent an account of the exile of the Spanish Moors and Jews, would ask themselves whether the banishment of these unoffending but much oppressed blacks is one whit less barbarous than the offences against humanity the Spanish Kings. The Commercial Advertiser, a paper by no means given to sensation articles, seriously sanctions the statement that President Lincoln's assassination during his progress to the copital was planned by an association of some twenty villians, whose plans were discovered and whose names are known. It is, moreover, alleged that a package directed to the President was opened in the Post-Office and found to contain two snakes of a very venomous and dangerous character.

DEPARTURE OF NEARLY THREE HUNDRED FUGITIVES FOR CANADA. - The Chicago Tribune says that the presence in that city of numerous bands of slave hunters who have lately found in the United States Marshall an efficient aid in their nefarious business, has caused great excitement among the coloured people. The Tribune states that within one week nearly 300 people of colour from Chicago have sought refuge in Canada.

SLAVERY AS IT IS .- The interior papers of Mississippi and Alabama, for the last few weeks record an unusual and alarming number instances in which slaves have murdered their overseers and masters. I have no specific information as to the cause, but prudence and common sense ought to teach slaveholders in such times as these not to converse as freely and unreservedly about the progress and strength of Abolitionism, and other kindred topics, as they almost invariable do, in the presence of their negroes. — Triuunc.

Father Chiniquy, the noted French Canadian convert from Catholicism to Presbyterianism, is charged by men of high standing, both Presbyterian and Episcopalian, with procuring money in England and Ireland on false pretences, and by untrue representations .- New York Christian Inquirer (Protes-

PROTESTANT EXPOSURE OF THE CHINIQUY IMPOS-TURE.—Last year a certain "Pastor Chiniquy" was feted in London as the legitimate successor of the renowned Achilli, and his wonderful account of conversions from 'Romanism' of tens of thousands of Canadian Catholics produced the desired effect in enabling him to return to Canada with a large amount of money contributed by the Exeter-Hall-ites All sensible men knew he was imposing on the credulity of the Anti-Catholic party, and it was foretold that in due time there would be an exposure. This has now arrived. The Cork Examiner says:— The name of Father Chiniquy has been great among the godly. His conversions from Popery have been sounded upon the "drum ecclesiastic" in England and Scotland, and, if we do not err, the Venerable Apostle made his appearance in favoured Belfast. We need hardly say that the excellent French Cansdian made his bow with his hat not upon his head but in his hand. This attitude was assumed, not exactly through mere politeness, but in accordance with a remarkable habit we find amongst all converted Priests, whether their names be Achilli, Gavazzi, or Chiniquy. It seems the natural tendency of these parties to hold forth the begging head gear, and t seems to be the part of an enlightened Protestant public to fling their coppers into into its crown. Perhaps it may be considered ungenerous upon our part ral Neapolitan journals bewail the negligence of the police in protecting the property and the lives of the cittadine. The streets of Naples are infested with robbers, worse than the clooked paths of the wood. In most frequented quarters, at day-light, robberies

| Neapolitan journals bewail the negligence of the police in protecting the property and the lives of the police in protecting the property and the lives of the cittadine. The streets of Naples are infested with then call to mind that they are Germans and not will be acknowledged by all to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the will be urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to interfere with any man's way of living. It may be urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to assail Hartz, the urged that we have no right to as

lie will really believe in Father Chiniquy's tens of thousands already, converted, and the other tens of thousands whom he is yet to bring into the fold, they may be as well entitled to hug themselves in their delusion as the child who is persuaded that the archmagician really had tuns of all sorts of choice liquids capable of being dispensed at will from his amazing bottle. We shall not, therefore, interrupt the occupation of the estimable convert, or interfere with the amusement of his credulous audience. But we may. for the information of our own renders, send before them a statement which will enable them to judge how far they need tremble for the stability of the Catholic faith in America.

BANQUET GIVEN BY THE OFFICERS OF No. 4 & 5 COMPANIES OF THE 1st OR PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER

On Wednesday evening, 3rd instant, the officers of the above Volunteer Companies entertained their men at Dinner, which was given at the Armory, Victoria Square.

That fine apartment, well lit up with gas, and graced with flags and banners appropriate to the occasion, interspersed with Irish harps and Prince of Wales Plumes, looked very gay. We noticed several mottoes appended to the walls-"United we Stand," "Semper paratus," "Let Erin remember the Days of old," "Ich Dien," "Coad Mille Failthe."

Behind the Chair was placed the Royal Arms, a large green banner having the Union Jack, a picture of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and one of Prince Albert on the opposite side, a large representation of the Prince of Wales Plume, &c, &.

The Chair was then taken at 8 o'clock by Capt. Kavanagh, [No. 5 Company], supported by Colonel Wily, commanding the regiment, on the right, and Captain Daly [No 4 Company] on the left. At the cross table were also seated as guests, Major Devlin, Captain Hanson, Marcus Doherty, Esq., President St. Patrick's Society, and Mr. Ivers. Lieut. Gillies occupied the front of one table, and Lieut. Rooney the other. Ensigns Gallagher, Burns, Murphy and Farrell mixed with the men, "on hospitable cares intent."

Justice having been done to the various viands, substantial and artistic, the chairman rose and sain -The officers of No. 4 and 5 Companies were happy to meet their men on this occasion. It was intended to entertain them on St. Patrick's Day, but as that national festival, the anniversary of the Patron Saint or Ireland fell in Holy Week, it was thought best to defer it : that that was the first available night; and hoped, on the part of the officers, that they would all enjoy themselves.

Rising again, the Chairman said he had to claim their attention-Whenever the subjects of Queen Victoria met around the festive board, the first of the standard toasts was, as it ought to be, the Health of Her Most Gracious Majesty. (Applause.) Irishmen are true in their allegiance to their lawful sovereign; with them it is not mere lip loyalty, and they have proved to the death how they cherished that noble sentiment; how they felt and how they could act when fidelity to their legitimate King was tried by the fieriest of tests. Irish Catholics have sometimes been taunted with disloyalty; every act of that body, in their native land, when writhing under oppression, or even when struggling within the limits of the Constitution to obtain what they believed were birth-rights, were branded as treason by men fattening on the spoils of usurpation, or basking in the sunshine of pince and power and privilege. Irishmen can discriminate between the Head of the Government and those who administer it; and too often have the acts of the Executive in England, flowing through evil channels, been made to assume in Ireland the most repulsive shapes, the most unnatural proportions. But these are things of the Past, thank, God, rather than the Present; brighter days are dawning on the land of our hearts' affections, and we rejoice in her good prospects, while we are not insensible to the claims of the land of our adoption. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, we belong to an Empire the greatest on earth, and that is something to be proud of; of which it has been said and often repeated, but it bears repetition, that the roll of her morning drum follows the sun round the globe. Yet there was a time when Irishmen felt little enthusiasm when the arms of England were covered with victory. They shared none of the triumph, because they looked upon the conqueror as an enemy-and her statesmen have since admitted that they had had but too much cause—the glory was not theirs, though their sons and brothers had gallantly fought, and largely contributed to the result. Still, it was the English soldier who got the praise. It was England who won, and Ireland was not heard of. However, now the Victoria Cross, given to merit alone, for acts of bravery on the field of battle or in presence of the enemy hangs on the breast of many a true Milesian, and in fact to read the lists of the heroes thus honoured sounds very like calling the roll of No. 4 or 5 Company. [Loud applause.] And as merit is acknowledged, and ability takes the prize, in many departments young frishmen are carrying all before them.

Gentlemen, Victoria is our Queen, as just as she is good, and both our temporal and spiritual duty dictate obedience to the higher powers, and if there is a people on earth who ought to be loyal, it is the Canadian people [Cheers.] I therefore give you, "The Queen." God bless her.

The toast was received and drank with every demonstration of devoted loyalty and enthusiasm, and with all the honors.

After the cheering had subsided, Captain Hanson sung, in good style, "God Save the Queen," the

company all standing. The Chairman soon again called upon the com-

pany to fill their glasses, and said-When the Prince of Wales came to put the finishing touch on that, great triumph of engineering shill which now spans our magnificent liver-and which may be classed with the wonders of the world—gladdened the hearts of Lower Canadians, and left the most agreeable impressions behind, and his acts subsequently prove he does not forget us .- His connexion with us is intimate - the 100th Regiment, sons of the soil, is called after him, but what comes closer home to us, is that ours — the first Canadian Regiment—is the Prince of Wales' own-and long may the 1st carry its colors unsullied-and long may they friendly, and bravely, and honorably bear their motto-"Nulla secundus"-engraved as it is, on our breast plates, beneath the Prince's Plume. [Loud cheers.] I give you the health of His Royal Highness the

Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family. Drunk with all honors-amid rounds of cheers, till the roof rang again with "Hip, hip, hurrn,"-

and one cheer more.

Song by Sergeant Herbert-" The Bold Soger

The next toast was, "The Governor General." Capt. Daly in proposing the toast said, that as a commander of one of the companies who were their guests that evening, he had been asked to share the duties of chairman, and that the toast he was about We can find no reason for believ to propose, therefore, fell to his share; that to every British subject there were certain stereotype healths or pledges which must always be drunk. The British colonist there was another which they would, he felt sure, drink heartily that evening. He knew that he addressed an audience of militiamen of Oanada, who sat before him clothed in the uniform of that service to which they belonged, and in which they had enlisted for the benefit of the land in which they lived. He knew well that, as had been said by his friend the chairman, next to the dearland of their birth from which their race had come, the land of their adoption was the dearest to them on earth .-

under which they lived and which had not been enjoyed elsewhere. At the head of that constitutional system under which they lived was found the official personage who represented the Queen of the British Empire-be meant the Governor General-who was entitled to a tribute of respect from them that evening, as being their commonder-in-chief as militiamen of Canada. He, therefore, felt it to be his duty and his pleasure to propose the health of "The Governor General, the Commander-in-Chief."

Captain Daly next gave, "The Volunteers of Canach"-introducing the toast in a very appropriate manner

Song by Capt. Hanson-" The Slave Ship." Captain Daly rose again, and said he was sure the health he had to propose would be well received—it was that of Major Devlin, who had raised No. 4 Company, of which he, Captain Daly had then the honor of commanding. (Cheers) He dilated on all the difficulties an officer raising a Company had to encounter, and gave full credit where it was due. He would therefore, give them the good health of Major Devlin. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drank in a rapturous manner, three times three..." For he's a right good fellow," &c.

Major Devlin returned thanks, and spoke at considerable length on the formation of his company [No: 4], dwelling on its growth, success, and present position, and ended by recommending the men follow his example and become teetotallers. Before sitting down, he said he had much pleasure in pro posing the healths of the officers at present in command of No. 4 and No. 5 Companies, whom he would not separate, and dwelt at some length on what he considered the respective merits of each. He gave the health of Captain Kavanagh and Captain Daly.

The toast was received with vociferous applause. Captain Kavanagh and Captain Daly severally returned thanks.

Captain Daly then proposed-prefacing the toast in suitable terms—" Colonel Wily and our Guests." Col. Wily, in returning thanks, spoke of the Vo-lunteers of Montreal as his children—sons he was proud of. He related an anecdote in connection with the Prince's visit: that when His Royal Highness was about to land on our wharf, his military attaches, pointing to the Volunteers drawn up as a guard of honor, said, "Are these regular soldiers," which, he said was the highest compliment that could be paid to them. The Colonel concluded a long address by proposing " The Non-Commissioned Officers of the Regiment."

Drank with thunders of applause. Captain Hanson, as another of the guests, returned thanks in a short and soldierlike speech, which

was very well received. Marcus Doberty, Esq., next returned thanks, and

spoke long and eloquently on the Volunteer system in general, and our own in particular.

Mr. Ivers returned thanks, and related several

interesting anecdotes of the bravery of the Irish soldiers in action, and concluded by singing that beautiful song—"I saw from the beech."

The Chairman then rose and called for a bumper, as he had to propose the health of one whom they held in high esteem. Speaking of the necessity of military instruction for men who might any day he called out in aid of the civil power, or to repel invasion, he said they would anticipate who he meant. That if the men before him were efficient in drill, they were indebted for it to their friend, Lieutenant Rooney. [Great applause.] Continuing in this he spoke warmly of what the officers and strain, men of the two companies owed their Drill Instructor-from the first day they met-as a nucleus to the present. Alluding to his extensive knowledge gained as a non-commissioned officer in the British army to his excellent method of communicating instruction, and hoped to see the day when he would be high in the Active Volunteer Force of this city .-He gave "The health of Lieut. Rooney." [Long consinued cheering.]

Lieut, Rooney returned thanks to Captain Kayanagh, and the officers and men, in an excellent address, which was cheered to the echo.

Captain Daly proposed the health of " Lieut, Gilhes," saying how much he owed that officer, and and the influence that he deservedly had with them.

Lieut. Gillies returned thanks. Song-"The Shamrock," followed by several

Comic and Sentimental Songs. Captain Daly proposed the two following toasts-The Press," and "The Ladies."

Mr. Ivers, in a very enthusiastic manner, returned thanks for the latter, and so amid song and glee, and social merriment, tht evening past on-the company emed to enjoy themselves slipped off soon after 12 o'clock; still the laugh and jihe, and merry roundelay, and hearty cheer, and "the jingling of glasses," which they say "all music surpasses," went on till the wee short hour and at half-past one; the party broke up, after spending, it would appear, a very pleasant evenink.

THE PROTESTANT BISHOPS AND THE SEVEN ESSAYS. -The condemnation of the seven essays by the Bench of Bishops, has not only caused the books to be read more extensively than they would otherwise have been; but they have induced a very active research into the expressed opinions of some of the present Episcopal censors. The search has brought to light among other things, some unorthodox writings of the Rev. Dr. Thirlwall, now Bishop of St. Davids, and one of those who has just sat in judgment on the essayists. In 1825 the Bishop translated Schleiermacher's Essay on St. Luke, and wrote an introduction to the translation. The author was a learned, but well-known rationalistic writer, and encountered for that rason the warm onposition of the late pious King of Prussia; but this fact did not prevent one of the most rationalistic of his books from being put into an English dress by an English clergyman, accompanied by an original discourse. approving of and enforcing the German's views. The following are some of Bishop Thirlwall's very unothodox remarks :-

On Inspiration .- That doctrine of inspiration, once universally prevalent in the Christian Church, according to which the sacred writers were merely passive organs or instruments of the Holy Spirit, has been so long abandoned, that it would now be waste of time to attack it; when I say it has been abandoned. I mean of course by the learned, for, undoubtedly, it is still a generally received notion.

Among theologians this doctrine of literal inspiration has been softened into a more flexible theory
the agency of the spirit has been represented as accommodating itself to circumstances, and assuming, as occasion required, two different forms—one the inspiration of suggestions—the other the inspiration of superintendency.—Ib. P. xii.

As the more rigid theory of inspiration was abandoned on account of the insuperable difficulties opposed to it by the discrepancies found in the Gospels, by the Church. so these same discrepancies compel us to admit that the superintending control of the Spirit was not exerted to exempt the sacred writers altogether from

We can find no reason for believing the inspiration of suggestion was in any instance necessary to the composition of the Gospils, consequently we cannot helieve that it was ever exerted.

We must seek the operation of the Spirit, not in any temporary, physical, or even intellectual changes wrought on its subjects. But in the continual presence and action of what is most vital and essential in Christianity itself .- P. xix.

With this view of our Gospels, we certainly need not be alarmed at the course which may be taken by any investigations instituted to explain their mutual relation, or even scruple to prosecute them ourselves.

Among the chief attractions to this land, and among The Templation .- The narrative of this temptation the principal reasons for their attachment to it, was must have been wholly unintelligible to the new the free, liberal, and constitutional government converts, and could only have given rise to wild,

phantastical, and most unprofitable speculations

P. lxxxvi. Cunonical Gospels - Our canonical gospels about the middle of the second century were introduced into general and public use, and thenceforth became the objects of constantly increasing veneration .-P. cxxxvi.

After the four gospels were universally received in the Catholic Church, Tertullian thought it safer to decline appealing to them in any disputed question of doctrine, and considered the Apostolic tradition as the only sure foundation of Christien faith; the same maxims continued to prevail both in the Eastern and Western churcher, till the Reformation. The regula fidei-which both in its origin, and its subsequent enlargements and modifications, was independent of scripture, always constituted the principal part of the catechumen's education .- P. cxxxvi.

At Antioch itself, in the most flourishing period of Christian literature, before the Reformation, in the time of Chrysostom, it was thought by no means inconsistent with a reputation for extraordinary sanctity, that a person so distinguished was destitute of acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures .-P. cxxxvi.

Trunslator's Opinion of the Essay .- The discussions of Dr. Schleiermacher lead, in several instances, to results differing widely from those commonly received, - when this is the case, the reader is requested to suspend his jugdment till he has compared the view here presented with that to which he has been accustomed. Such a comparison will probably, in general, prove favourable to the former .-

It would seem from this that experience establishes a satisfactory mode of converting Clergymen into Christians. If Dr. Thirlwall's promotion to the Episcopal Bench has had the effect of enlightening him spiritually, would it not be well, instead of condemning the essayists ex Cathedra, or even arguing with them, to make them Bishops too? It is a pity that, with all the discussion about orthodoxy, there is not a little more straightforward honest. It there were no man who professes belief in the Thirty-nine Articles could write like Dr. Thirlwall in 1825, or the Essayists in 1860. It is bad enough for politicians to show that their opinions are nothing as compared to their places; but it is worse to find the same weakness in parsons

Intelligence has been received of the ship Muldlesex with a large number of people on board. This ship, which was upwards of 1400 tons register, and commanded by Captain Parmelee, was bound for New York, from Liverpool, with a general cargo, and crew and passengers numbering 60 souls. A few hundred miles from the Irish coast, in consequence of the severe weather experienced, it was found necessary to lannch the boats with a view of abandoning the vessel, which was momentarily expected to go down. As is but too frequently the case in such emergencies all the boats successively, save one were stove in, and this only resource capable of containing but fifteen of the imperilled lives. The remaining forty-five were left to their fate. Four days after the boat reached Basket Island having in that time lost two of its crew.

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INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN BUTLER, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland. When last heard from, four years ago, he was in the State of Vermont; but is at present supposed to be residing somewhere between Richmond and Montreal. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Sister, Bridget Butler, care of John Tennison, Esq., No. 1, Police Street, Quebec, C. E.

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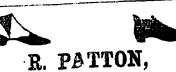
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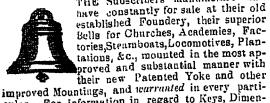
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Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immo-rality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and fre-

quent absence present reasons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders.

TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 For Boarders, 11.50 "

Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges .-Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices.

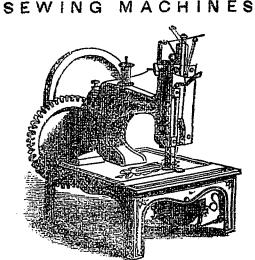
Washing, \$1.20 per month Music, 2.20 Use of the Piano.... Libraries,

All articles belonging to Students should be mark ed with their name, or at least their initials. 4ms. August 17, 1860.

H. BRENNAN,



No. 3 Crang Street, (West End,) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.



E. J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:-

Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to

any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, -of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Torotato, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir.

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expec-tations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would he much obliged if you would have three of your No. . 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally

PRICES:

No. 1 Machine......\$75 00 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00

Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be pre-

paid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

T. C. DE LORIMIER; Advocate, ... 32 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL, Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET,

Opposite the " Queen's Engine House," MONTREAL, C.E. THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE. Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St

B. DEVLIN,

ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

> WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE,

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE. No. 59. Little St. James Street, Montreal.

DEVLIN, MURPHY, & CO.,

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

Successors to the late John M'Closky, 38, Sanguinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch-we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best

manner, and at moderate charges.
We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curmins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered.

Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DOR-CHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

CONDITIONS: Pupils of | Pupils 12 years | unler

1	und up- wards.	12 yrs
Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French &		
English languages, with Writ-	\$	s
ing and Arithmetic	80,00	70.00
Half Boarders	36.00	30.00
Classes of Three hours a-day	25.00	20.00
Music Lessons - Piano-Forte, per		
Annum	30.00	30.00
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44 00	44.00
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00

12.00 12.00 Bed and Bedding,.... 12.00 | 12.00 Gymnastics, (Course of 20 Lessons) Charge of Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar,

Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Professore. It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attend-

ance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter.

Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

ACADEMY

OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

> SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS:

Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 Music Lessons-Piano 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horun, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercia: Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya'le half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st, 1861.

THOMAS WALKER & CO. Wholesale and Retail WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS,

26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free of expense. TERMS CASH.

All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or exchanged on delivery.

> PRICES. WINES.

Pcr Per Per gal. dozen. bottle.

St. Julien,.....128 6d 248 28 6d SPIRITS.

BRANDIES-Martell's & Hennessy's, 1848..... Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN—Best London Old Tom... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d

DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's Scotch..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Irish...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genu-

ine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d ALES AND PORTERS. quarts. pints. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsops E. I. Pale..... 15s 0d 8s 9d

Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, Kingston, &c., old in bottle...... 4s 0d 2s 6d PORTER—Truman & Co.'s and Guin-

tions. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey.

All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, the DAY MAIL TRAINS between MONTREAL and TORONTO, and MONTREAL and QUEBEC, will be DISCONTINUED until further notice, and Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles as follows:

EASTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train(Mixed) for Island ? 9.00 A.M. Pond and all Intermediate Stations at \$ Mail Train for Portland and Boston

(stopping over night at Island Pond) } 4.30 P.M. *Mail Train for Quebec, and all Way } 4.30 P.M. Stations, at...... ' A Sleeping Car is attached to this Train as a

First Class Car, and no extra charge will be made to Quebec Passengers occupying berths. WESTERN TRAINS.

Accommodation Train(Mixed) for King-ston and Intermediate Stations, at. 3 7.15 A.M. Mixed Train for Kingston and all Way { 10.00 A.M. Stations, at..... Night Express, with Sleeping Car at ? 5.15 P.M.

tached, for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at 5 This Train connects at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West.

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, Feb. 14, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE North-west half of Lot No. 13, 6th Concession of Litchfield, Co. Pontiac, containing 100 Acres .-The land is of the very best quality; not one rood waste on the whole. This is situated within three quarters of a mile of the Catholic Church, and one of the Ottawa River. It has a small clearance, on which are erected the walls of a house, 27 by 22, on the clear. The Government Road passes through its front, and a small stream, which never fails, enters it a few rods from where the walls are put up.

An unexceptionable deed can be given. Address (if by letter, post-paid) John O'Donovan, Calumet Island, Ottawa, C. E.
JOHN O'DONOVAN.

ANGUS & LOGAN,

WHOLESALE PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS,

No. 206, Saint Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Oct. 19.

A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on hand. WILLIAM ANGUS. THOMAS LOGAN

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY.

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMES, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-

N.B.—There is no Marble Pactory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

THOMAS M'KENNA PRACTICAL PLUMBER

AND GAS FITTER. No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET (B' ween Notre Dame and St. James Streets.)

MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS; WATER CLOSETS,

FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner.

Jobbing Punctually attended to.
September 15, 1859.

BY J. PATTERSON & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICE THE undersigned beg to announce that they have LEASED those Large and Commodious Premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street [Stephen's Buildings], and directly opposite the "Recollet Church," where they intend carrying on the BUSINESS of

AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COM-MISSION MERCHANTS. On and after the 15th current they will be ready to receive Consignments of every description of Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made if

They will also be prepared to attend to all OUT.

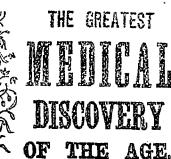
DOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their patronage.

J. PATTERSON & CO.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to

any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my account.



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hun dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of th ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonfui; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives

immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price. 2s 6d per Box.

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

ton :--

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM. Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made

use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB. Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,

Hamilton, C. W